

# ARMY

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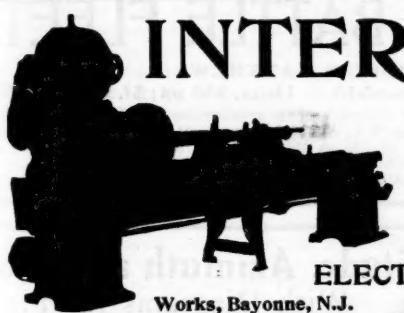
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If he had read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL before writing Ralph Bergengren might not have referred so dispairingly in his Boston Transcript article to the war on the mosquito, nor would the denizens of New York city who were pestered more than usually last summer have come to the conclusion that measures of extermination are vain. In our issue of July 18, page 1262, we gave the memorandum of the Chief Sanitary Officer in Cuba, Major J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on the destruction of the mosquito in certain districts. It shows what can be done by work that is intelligent and systematic. In the Guineo-Union Zone, in the southwestern part of Mantanzas province and the southeastern part of Havana province, one of the most troublesome and persistent zones of infection in the island, producing yellow fever every spring, the stegomyia mosquito is now a rare insect. "Mosquito breeding in the city of Havana is practically at an end. In the first fortnight of June last 23,513 houses were inspected in which only forty-nine deposits of larvae were found. Of these twenty-nine were stegomyia. Considering that all this improvement has come in a country where until a few years ago there was complete native ignorance as to the infectious dangers of the insect, the mosquito problem should be treated not as something beyond remedy, but as soluble by a sound mixture of sanitary science and common sense." A keen observer has said that such methods as those employed by the Army sanitarians if applied with the same thoroughness to the marshy environs of New York city, in Staten Island and New Jersey, would lead to the extermination of the mosquito. However, the ignorance of educated persons on the subject of the mosquito is astonishing. Last August in a large city hospital in the northern part of New York city a patient in the general ward suffering from malarial fever was left to sleep without net protection, although mosquitoes were plaguing the patients night after night and must have conveyed the infection from the malarial patient to others. Neither the doctors nor the trained nurses seemed to appreciate the danger of mosquito infection.

At a banquet given in his honor at the Hotel Somerset by the Boston Merchants' Association on Oct. 1, Vice-Governor W. Cameron Forbes, of the Philippines, among other things, said: "The income from the Islands has paid all of the insular expenses for the past eight years, and there are \$7,000,000 left over each year for public improvement. Granting that the Philippine Islands did cost a large amount of money to pacify, that money is spent and can't be got back by any change. But it can be got back by the consistent carrying forward of our present policy. The question, it seems to me, is not whether the Army has been increased because of the Philippines. The question is an empirical one; whether the Army is larger than a nation this size should have. In proportion to population and resources the Army is not larger than that which our fathers thought necessary. The present cost of the Army for the Philippines is merely one of transportation. Another expense is the cost of fortifying. The coast line is about 11,000 miles. We couldn't very well fortify such a coast line. In case of war the Navy would have to do the work, so there is no reason to spend more on fortifications. The work of fortifying Manila should be carried on because it is a naval base and the capital of the country." Secretary of War Wright, who was a guest, complimented Mr. Forbes on his industry and sympathy with the Filipino people and spoke of his work in building up the merchant marine of the Islands. President Eliot, of Harvard, said: "National liberty is ingrained sentiment in W. Cameron Forbes and we trust him in the Philippines." Other

guests were former Secretary of the Navy Long and Lieut. Col. Edmund Burr, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

In reply to the assertion of a reader of the New York Times that those "who go into battle with prayer on their lips generally run away at the first gunshot," a correspondent of that paper calls attention to John Brown's statement that it is a mistake to think that wicked men make the best fighters. Cromwell, who never lost a battle, and his religious soldiers were praying men and the Swedish soldiers under Gustavus Adolphus offered prayer before battle. Cromwell's "Iron-sides" went into battle singing psalms, but they "kept their powder dry," and Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality" gives excellent descriptions of the strange mixture of martial courage and religious zeal which characterized the stern Covenanters who resisted to the death the introduction into Scotland of a modified form of the English book of common prayer. In our times Stonewall Jackson was noted for his piety and often referred for devotions before engaging in battle. Some churchman with more zeal than historical knowledge has placed a tablet on the Sub-Treasury building in Wall street, New York, showing Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge. In his latest book on "Famous Indian Chiefs I Have Known," Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, tells how his negotiations with Chief Joseph on the plains were begun with prayer. "Two regiments in the Civil War," writes the correspondent, "were purposely chosen from the wild bummer class—the firemen zouaves and Billy Wilson's zouaves. The first named were disbanded because unfit for duty. Wilson's regiment was kept in service only by being stationed on one of the Florida keys."

There is a strange delusion still lingering in the minds of those not familiar with the usages of good society that the display of courtesy toward those holding a position of authority is a mark of servitude and a feeling that when, as in the military services, it is enforced by regulations, it should be resented. A paper published at St. Joseph, Mo., has this to say on the subject: "Army tradition has framed words to the salute and its recognition as is done to almost everything else in the Service. The soldier, when he makes his respectful and deferential salute, is supposed to murmur in his heart with a trace of bitterness, 'I am a dog.' When the officer with his stilted motion returns the salute he is supposed to say in a regular 'what's the use' tone, 'I know it.' Watch the next time salutes are exchanged and as it is done say the words over to yourself and see how they fit." No one outside the offensive class known in the Army as "guardhouse lawyers" could be suspected of entertaining such sentiments, any more than they could be supposed to find a lodgment in the breast of one who is required by a courtesy, having in polite society all the force of law, to take off his hat to a lady. The officer is as much bound to return the salute as the enlisted man is to give it. The salute of the officer in returning the salute of enlisted men may be less formal than that of the man because of the necessity for its constant repetition, but it is not the expression of such unworthy sentiment as that this editor imagines himself as feeling under like circumstances.

Mr. Weale, in his discussion in the North American Review of what the American fleet could do for China, written from Pekin, under date of June, 1908. He goes over the delays in the carrying out of reforms, tariff and fiscal, in the relations of the Chinese government with the powers, as defined in the Peace Protocol of 1901. He thinks that the time to bring these problems to a head is when the Battleship Fleet is off the coast of China. Then the Powers should be circumscribed "to resume the work which should have been completed at the time of the making of the protocol." A congress is necessary for this work, Mr. Weale maintains, and it cannot do its work satisfactorily in the atmosphere of China, so America is suggested as the proper place. The Pekin writer is certain England would welcome such a congress "as a means toward clarifying a situation which is becoming daily more obscure." The psychological moment for proposing such a congress would be when our ships are in Chinese waters; and the magazinist believes that if the Washington administration should take up this question, the fleet, "without firing a shot or clearing decks for action, would win a naval victory which might influence more profoundly and more permanently the course of history in Eastern Asia than would a desperate display of sea power." Weale is the pen-name of one who has written much on Chinese matters and is the author of "Indiscreet Letters from Pekin."

There is a significant passage in William English Walling's book on Russia, which ought to make an impression on those friends of the benighted peasants who have been looking to Count Tolstoi's doctrines of love and peace as the way out of the labyrinth of social injustices in which the ignorant masses of the empire are entangled. This article by Mr. Walling has attracted much attention, as it contains at once an indictment of the present system and an appeal for a revolution. He states that so far nearly every important act in the revolutionary drama has hitherto proceeded from the industrial wage workers. When their energy has waned they have turned to the peasants, but the incoherent revolts of the latter have been easily stamped out. Walling has no use for the milk and water policy, and pins his hope for a permanent reform in the condition of the masses on the organizing and drilling of the villagers into a

revolutionary militia capable of offering simultaneous widespread resistance. For him the policy of non-resistance is the policy of hopelessness and despair. His rainbow of hope across the dull, dreary skies of absolutism takes the form of a rifle bent from one horizon to the other. Not until the peasant feels his power will he make himself felt as a political factor, and nothing will make him feel his power so quickly as being part of an organized military force.

Referring to General Braxton Bragg, the New Orleans Picayune says: "In February, 1862, he was made a major general and ordered to the Army, which, under Albert Sidney Johnston, fought the tremendous battle and grand victory at Shiloh, Tenn., on April 6, 1862, General Johnston having been killed in the first day's fighting at Shiloh." Perhaps if Johnston had lived Shiloh might have been a final victory for the Confederacy, but what the vigorous Johnston gained on the first day was wrested from the more feeble hands of Beauregard on the second day. The best comment on the battle is that both parties to it were engaged for many years afterward in apologies and explanations as to what they did and what they left undone. It was Halleck's purpose to concentrate his forces at Pittsburg Landing, and to advance on Corinth. Johnston checked this movement, which was delayed for two months, or until May 30. It was Johnston's intention to destroy Grant's army before Buell arrived; then to defeat Buell and carry the war across the Ohio river. He failed in the attempt. The first aggressive campaign of the Confederates in the West was overthrown at Shiloh and at Murfreesboro, which followed it a few months later. The Union forces were left at the end of the battle in possession of the field of Shiloh, which is in war regarded as the test of the final victory.

An amusing police court trial in England recently was at Aldershot, when Col. W. G. Ley, commanding the 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, was arraigned in court on a charge preferred by the Royal S.A.C.A. of having maliciously killed a cat, the mascot of the drummers of the 2d Battalion Scots Guards. The Colonel was riding down the lines of the guards with his fox terriers. Three drummers were sitting under a tree with the cat and three kittens in a basket. One of the terriers ran at the basket. The cat tried to drive off the dog, whereupon the Colonel told the men to take the cat away or he'd kill it. The cat eluded the drummers and climbed a tree. The Colonel dismounted and with his riding whip struck the cat twice, killing it. It was alleged the Colonel had referred to the animal as "that damned cat." Asked whether he had sworn at the cat, the Colonel said: "I may have used the words, 'Damned cat.' If it was necessary, I think that it would not be improper for a colonel commanding one regiment to use such words to men belonging to another regiment. My intention was not to kill the cat, but to frighten it." The case was dismissed on the defendant paying the costs.

Measured by its results, no single act of peace is comparable in benefits conferred, with one battle in English history. That was of Bosworth Field, the most decisive battle on English soil since Hastings. Its anniversary fell on Aug. 22, the battle having been fought in 1485. King Richard Third was killed and the crown passed to Henry Seventh. It terminated the thirty years' internecine strife known as the Wars of the Roses, in which nearly one hundred thousand men were killed. The battle resulted in the total abolition of the feudal system, absolutism and villeinage, commercial treaties were ratified, the spirit of adventurous discovery, profitable industry and learning encouraged, and the stormy times of civil war were succeeded by England's "Golden Age." Those who are fond of laying the chief evils in history to war will do well to ponder the above enumeration of evils eradicated by a single battle and see whether there is not another point of view than theirs from which to consider war.

"Life" can be serious as well as amusing and can hit the mark with a truth as well as with a joke, as it does in this comment in its last issue: "Mrs. Russell Sage has given an island in the Hudson for the use of West Point. Why should it not be a good idea to establish an institution of investigation and research—to discover, if possible, ways and means whereby our Army officers might receive living wages? Going through West Point is a doubtful business at best. After a lifetime has been spent in waiting for promotion, the President, at his discretion, may appoint some rank outsider with a business education, to take precedence over the West Pointer, who has, for his pains and patience, nothing left but the reflection that he has been starved to death by his government during his incumbency."

The naval warrant officers of the British navy have just issued an appeal which is addressed to the Admiralty, asking that all deserving warrant officers be promoted to commissioned warrant rank on completing fifteen years' service as warrant officer. By the present system of promotion a great many of their rank must serve for twenty years and upward as warrant officers before they can hope to receive a raise. They also seek to obtain the allowance for their children, which is granted to the children of all other ranks of naval officers. They further ask for an increase of pay and a "retiring allowance" for the head wardmasters.

A description of an early design for an armor-piercing gun is furnished to the *Scientific American* by W. B. Williamson, of Ames, Okla., who was on special service in Washington from 1862 to 1865. The gun was cast at the Washington Navy Yard and placed in the experimental water battery. Its length was about eleven feet, and its bore only two and one-eighth inches. From the trunnions to the muzzle the taper was abrupt. The projectiles, forged from tool steel and turned down to caliber, were about twelve inches long. The gun was rifled, and soft metal rims were swaged on the projectile to enable it to take the rifling. The first powder charge and the projectile were loaded from the muzzle. On the right side of the breech were two holes bored at acute angles to the longitudinal axis of the gun, the first entering the bore a little ahead of the projectile, the second farther ahead, nearer the trunnions. Each hole was fitted with a long, coarse-threaded breech-pin. A charge of powder, somewhat smaller than the main charge, was inserted in each chamber, and the breech-pin screwed home. Each of these auxiliary chambers was of about two inches bore. The gun easily pierced a nine-inch iron plate at 500 yards, and it required a twelve-inch plate to stop the projectile. In a certain sense, the designer of this gun anticipated the theories of modern smokeless powder; for the charge was burned progressively, part of it at the breech, and two other portions at succeeding intervals during the travel of the projectile down the bore. President Lincoln, visiting the yard one day in 1862, requested to have the gun loaded, sighted the piece, and fired, making a center. Thereupon the piece was dubbed "Abe Lincoln's pocket piece."

The appointment of second lieutenants to the Army from "civil life" may give the general public the impression that young men entirely unfamiliar with military matters are pitchforked into the Army. An understanding of the broad meaning of the term "civil life" will dissipate this idea. All those not in the Army are classed as in civil life, no matter if they have served in the militia or acquired military training in other ways. There are scores if not hundreds of schools in the United States, as the *Boston Transcript* points out, where students are drilled in the manual of arms, know something of the school of the battalion, and get a touch of the theory of the art of war, the government drawing from among their graduates a supply of officers very different from those furnished by "civil life" in the old understanding of the term. This recourse to civilians is not had until the other two sources of supply are exhausted—the Military Academy and the enlisted men of the Army who may be promoted to shoulder straps after undergoing a satisfactory examination.

War is once again assisting the arts of peace. Marks-men of the Army and Navy will doubtless be surprised to learn that the idea of rifling a gun barrel has been successfully applied to oil pipe lines. A \$4,500,000 rifled line spanning the 282 miles from Bakersfield to Port Costa, Cal., with a flow of between 17,000 and 20,000 barrels of thick, heavy oil past a given point every twenty-four hours, is now in operation. Into the interior surface of the pipe are cut corrugations about an eighth of an inch deep, and these run spirally round and round, making a complete circuit every ten feet. Into this rifled pipe are pumped nine parts of the heavy oil and one part of water. The water following the rifled indentures takes a swirling movement and forms a very thin sheet of lubricant about the oil, and the two move together, the oil forming a dark central core that does not come into direct contact with the pipe. This avoids friction, which, with such oil, would prevent progress. The *Scientific American* says it also saves the life of the pipe.

Respect for the King's uniform has taken on a new phase, entirely novel, in English life. The historic *Punch*, which has gone on caricaturing persons and things in a *carte blanche* way for generations, has suddenly hit a snag by making fun of the soldiers' uniform, and is likely to be less exempt than formerly from protests. In an effort to bring ridicule upon the new army scheme, *Punch* published a sketch showing a group of officers in uniform with coarse faces suggesting gross living and unfitness for serious life. Recently the law was amended to protect the King's uniform from misuse on the stage, in advertisements, etc. Now, stirred by the protest of Col. Macartney Filgate, there is a demand that the law be changed so as to include such disrespect as was shown by *Punch*. When so celebrated a journal can be taken to task in behalf of soldiers' attire, the cause of the uniform in England may truthfully be said to be looking up.

The Manila Times gloomily says that the native farmer is almost impossible as a helpful economic factor in the agricultural development of the Philippine Islands. For example, when it comes to stripping hemp, one planter recently said that the Moro will work for three or four days and in that time earn enough to keep him for a month and it is impossible to get him to work a day longer. The tobacco worker of Cagayan works only twenty-eight full days a year. The other 300-odd days he loaf and gambles. If idleness is a curse then the Philippines are most effectually damned. The Times finds the solution of this problem "is not a work of one or even two or three decades, but it is going to be a long and slow and tedious work. Only in very rare cases

does there exist the ambition to accumulate wealth, such as actuates the Chinese and Japanese. The Filipino sadly lacks the commercial instinct."

The following is the latest itinerary of the Atlantic Fleet from Manila to the United States: Leave Manila Dec. 1; arrive at Colombo Dec. 14, leave Colombo Dec. 20, arrive at Suez Jan. 5. The vessels will pass through canal and coal at Port Said as expeditiously as possible, and, as soon as ships are coaled, they will proceed to Mediterranean ports as follows, dates of arrival at those ports being approximate and dependent upon the rapidity with which the ships can pass through the canal and coal at Port Said: Connecticut and Vermont arrive at Villefranche Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Minnesota and Kansas arrive at Marseilles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Georgia, Nebraska and Kentucky arrive at Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Rhode Island and New Jersey arrive at Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana and Virginia arrive at Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; arrive at Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30. Ohio and Missouri arrive at Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; Wisconsin, Illinois and Kearsarge arrive at Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports the First Division will arrive at Negro Bay Jan. 31 and leave Feb. 3; arrive at Gibraltar Feb. 3 and leave Feb. 6. The Second, Third and Fourth Divisions will arrive at Negro Bay Feb. 1 and leave Feb. 6. The fleet will reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to the United States, where it is due Feb. 22, and its destination will be Hampton Roads, Va.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports that the expenditure during the year ending June 30, 1908, was \$153,003,086 and the annual value of the roll \$18,644,821 in excess of last year or in all \$159,495,701. The expenditure is the largest in the history of the bureau. This is due to an increase in the rate to individual pensioners. Already 188,445 widows of soldiers have taken advantage of the law passed at the last session of Congress increasing to \$12 a month the pensions to widows. The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30 last was 951,687. During the year 54,366 were dropped from the rolls and 38,682 added, making a net loss of 15,664. Of those dropped from the rolls 34,333 were survivors of the Civil War, leaving 628,084 survivors of that war on the rolls. The number of deaths of Civil War survivors was 3,132 greater than during the previous year.

Is that noisy apostle of "peace," William T. Stead, to join the ranks of the militarists? This question is not out of place in view of a recent article by him in the *London Chronicle* on "The New Age of Armor," reproduced in the *Literary Digest*. Although he has been directing all his energies for years toward the prevention of war, he is now suggesting a change that must make war far more pleasurable than formerly. In a word, Mr. Stead foresees a time in the near future when soldiers will wear protective armor as did the fighting men of olden time. He says a bullet-proof armor has been invented and that the French government, after conclusive tests, has found it has four or five times the resistance of chilled steel. Mr. Stead, in his mind's eye, watches a regiment arrayed in this armor, including their heads and hands, we presume, marching through a rain of bullets "as if they were only hailstones."

More than one-third of the excavation necessary on the Isthmian Canal has been done, according to the last report from the commission, which announced that the total excavation since May 1, 1904, when the United States began this work, is 50,506,317 cubic yards out of estimated 142,000,000 cubic yards then to be excavated, leaving estimated 91,493,683 cubic yards to complete the total excavation required for an 85-foot canal across the Isthmus of Panama. At the same rate of progress eight years more should see the excavation finished. The total excavation for the month of September was 3,158,886 cubic yards, 1,515,212 cubic yards in September, 1907. The average daily output for September, 1908, was 126,355 cubic yards, against 56,118 cubic yards in September, 1907. This shows a marked increase in the rate of digging, which, if it continue, will materially shorten the whole period of excavation.

So great was the improvement in sanitation in the large English camps last summer that the authorities are generally and quite properly, it would seem, felicitating themselves on the success. At Salisbury Plains 38,000 troops, regulars and militia and volunteers, were gathered, under canvas and there better conditions were noticeable. The improved sanitary results are due in considerable measure to the formation of sanitary squads for each militia battalion or camp unit. The ordinary sanitary requirements of the camp are attended to by the regimental non-commissioned officers and men, while the more technical sanitary work connected with water purification, etc., is carried out by non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the whole under the direction and supervision of medical officers.

There are many fine swimmers in the American Navy, but it is doubtful whether in any of their contests they adopted the heroic measures Jabez Wolfe underwent in his recent effort to swim the British Channel. After being in the water ten hours and having been badly stung by jellyfish, he showed his first signs of exhaustion, whereupon a doctor in an accompanying boat administered oxy-

gen through a tube. This was repeated every quarter of an hour, Wolfe deriving great benefit from the gas. Such scientific aids were not employed by Captain Webb when he swam the Channel, and in trying to equal his record it would seem his imitators should try to duplicate the conditions. We may yet see a boat preceding a swimmer and oiling the water to diminish the wave resistance.

The Topeka Capital tells a story which shows that officers of the military services are not the only ones in public employment who learn to put to humanitarian uses the training gained in the service of the Government. Traveling along a country road a revenue officer was attracted by frightful screams coming from a little house not far from the road. Hurriedly tying his horse he ran to the house and found a little boy had swallowed a quarter, and his mother, not knowing what to do, was frantic. The revenue officer caught the little fellow by the heels, and, holding him up, gave him a few shakes, whereupon the coin dropped to the floor. "Well, mister," said the grateful mother, "you certainly know how to get it out. Are you a doctor?" "No, madam," replied the official, "I'm a collector of internal revenue."

How firm a hold the health authorities of Manila have had on the cholera situation since the American occupation is shown by figures prepared by the Governor General of the Philippines. During the last seven years of American occupation of the Philippines there have been 225 cases of cholera among the Americans and 119 deaths in the entire archipelago. The report of the number of cases and deaths of Americans, it is pointed out, includes American soldiers to the number of from 10,000 to 15,000, who have been in the Islands at all times; American school teachers scattered throughout the Islands, and all classes of employees, including custom house inspectors, health inspectors, and policemen, whose duties have particularly exposed them to the disease, but who have not caught the disease.

The Volunteer Bounty Act, intended to furnish a substantial recognition by the Canadian government of the services of those who enlisted in the Boer War, has received the Royal assent, and any volunteer who can qualify may obtain a grant of two adjoining quarter sections of Dominion lands available for homestead entry. Of the eight thousand-odd men who made up Canada's three contingents over five hundred have already written to the Militia Department declaring that they want the land. The veteran, in addition to the soldiers' rights, will be able to exercise homestead and pre-emption privileges of the ordinary settler, and can become the possessor of a square mile of land of six hundred and forty acres.

Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, is credited in the *Century* with having chosen the name "torpedo" for under-water explosives. As early as December, 1797, Fulton, aided by Barlow, experimented upon a machine designed to impart motion under water to "carcasses" of gunpowder. An elongated and oval construction was to be forced to a point below water, and, at a calculated time, discharge its fire. The project contained the initial idea of Fulton's subsequent invention of the torpedoboot, but at that time the test failed to be satisfactory. The name "torpedo," chosen by Fulton for his submarine contrivance, has since been given to all similar machines. The word comes from the Latin *torpedo*, to benumb.

In an interview in the *Boston Transcript*, Sir Henry Knight, formerly Lord Mayor of London, gives a description of the management of street parades in London, which offers General Bingham a hint as to how they should be managed in the city second in size of the world's metropolises. The attitude of the London police toward a parade is determined by the character of the display. If it is of national or imperial importance, perhaps the streets will be closed for an hour or so. But for a parade of secret orders, clubs or associations, the rule is to let the procession use half the width of important streets. The usual formation is in "fours" or squads.

Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, says that his campaign for the compulsory military training of school boys in every province of the Dominion has already proved effective, and in Nova Scotia the training has been a pronounced success. He is of opinion that this training will result in the ultimate production of a volunteer defense force for Canada, that will be superior to any similar body in the world, as well as improving the class of recruits to the regular forces.

The case of Oscar W. Reid, one of the negro members of the 25th Infantry, who were discharged by the President on account of their alleged complicity in the Brownsville affray, was docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States Oct. 1. Reid seeks to compel the payment of his salary from his discharge until the termination of his enlistment. The case comes from the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, where the decision was adverse to Reid.

The *Century* will mark the year of the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth by publication of a series of articles touching upon unfamiliar phases of Lincoln's life and character, beginning with the story of "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates," by Frederick Trevor Hill.

## A GUN-POINTER AT MANILA.

"Three Years Behind the Guns" is a story of life on board an American man-of-war, told in semi-diary style, with an easy swing as if the writer, the hero himself, disguised on the title-page as "L. G. T.", had put some of the rolling gait of the Jack Tar into his writing. "The True Chronicles of a Diddybox" is the sub-title, and before one is many pages deep one feels he is reading the truth. The author, in a racy autobiographical spirit, tells of his enlistment in the Navy, after running away from home in San Francisco, in time to go to Manila on the Olympia and take part in the destruction of Montojo's fleet on the flagship with Dewey. The feelings of a youth who finds himself part of the machinery of a modern warship are recorded with the graphic accuracy that suggests Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." The list of illustrations is longer than the table of contents, and some of the best deal with the memorable hours of the most epoch-making sea battle in Oriental waters. Though written ten years after those stirring days, there is enough left of boyish enthusiasm to make the story captivating to young readers, as well as interesting to grown-ups.

From the very beginning one eagerly looks forward to the narration by so keen an observer of the fight in Manila Bay. A touch of sentiment marks the description of the clearing for action on May 28, 1898: "Things we never thought we could exist without went overboard. From the Chinese-Japanese war we learned that more men were killed by splinters than by shells, and it was rumored the diddybox must go, but the little commodore, with the fate of a nation fluttering in his hand, came to our rescue. He said it would be an outrage to take from a man the only thing the Navy allowed him to hold sacred, and he asked that we be permitted to stow them below the protective decks—so here you go. Good-bye, Diddy, until—until we meet again. It was news to me that the order, 'Clear for action,' included the clipping of every man's hair close to his head; the surgeons say hair is as dangerous as cloth in a wound. The surgeons were a jolly good lot of fellows, and an emergency hospital was fitted out in the ward-room of the Olympia for their accommodation. As a gang of us ran through a junior surgeon took his cigarette from his mouth long enough to say, 'God pity any of you poor devils who come under this,' and he flourished a long and ugly looking knife at us. I mention this merely as one of many incidents to show the spirit that everywhere prevailed."

After the ships had been fired on at night as they entered Manila waters and the return fire had ceased, the lad and four others "crept away together and told one another things we had not told before. One man gave the stage name of a well-known actress as that of his mother, and I, for the first time, owned that my father was a bank president. Addresses were exchanged and with them promises that we would write if—if—well, if anything happened. Then solemnly laying our hands on our cutlasses we vowed never to surrender. This we swore as the Southern Cross rode out of the water and stood dead ahead on our bow. It was the first time I had ever seen it, and yet I did not even notice that it was beautiful; for I was filled with a sensation I have felt before—felt when in darkness I have groped in a melon patch where I knew the bulldog slept unchained. I let go the battle lantern, went wandering away, away, and while I thus groped through the past zigzags of lightning streaked the sultry night and flashed upon my heart images that had grown dim at sea. Oh, the faces of my loved ones, never before so beautiful, so dear to me! Fearlessly they filed before the cannon's mouth, each in his or her turn, like the ghosts of Macbeth. I knew it was a phantom of my fancy and yet I wanted to whisper good-bye to them as they passed."

As the ships moved forward into battle in the morning the order was passed down the line, "Hold your fire until the bugle sounds." This is how the time passed: "Moments seemed hours. I sat upon the gun-seat repeating to the rhythm of the engine's throb, 'Hold your fire—hold your fire—hold your fire until the bugle sounds,' while my fingers grew numb upon the spark. For less than a moment I would close my eyes for rest, for I was gun-pointer. The hair cross in the sight was growing indelible upon my vision, and then in the calling of the ranges I heard distinctly, 'Twenty-one hundred yards,' and following it like an echo the bugles sounded 'Fire!'"

As to the marines, the author asks, "What could we have done without them? They were our sharpshooters, cracking rifles through loopholes and spouts, aiming for gunners on the enemy's ships. They were our line of communication, calling ranges and carrying orders that the bugle could not make heard. While we on deck were seeing these things, the 'black gang' down underneath the water in a furnace room that only Dantes could portray, heard the din and felt the shock of battle. They counted the times we were struck and they stood at their posts as though on cruise and ever and anon a voice would call up through a ventilator or a hoist, 'How are you making it?' An answer like 'Just sunk another torpedo-boat,' would drive them wild with joy, which they would make manifest by beating upon the furnace doors with their shovels."

The galley-hatch gang comes in for this honorable mention: "The night before the battle, after the decks were cleared, to a man the old guard rallied about the standard vociferously declaring, 'No Dutch courage for us; we will fight a sober battle.' Then with something of the air that characterizes a burial at sea, they slid the alcohol chest overboard."

"The Callao came in two weeks after the battle and came to only after three shots had crossed her bow and the top of her mainmast had been carried away. I shall never forget how the tears rolled down her captain's cheek when in answer to his question, 'Where is the Spanish fleet?' a finger indicated its shattered bulks and spars sticking out of the water. Slowly it all dawned on him and he replied, 'Then I suppose I am a prisoner,' and surrendered.

The departure of Captain Gridley for home is thus feelingly described: "He came up out of his cabin dressed in civilian clothes and was met by the rear admiral who extended him a most cordial hand. A look of troubled disappointment flitted across the Captain's brow, but vanished when he stepped to the head of the gangway and, looking over, saw not the launch but a twelve-oared cutter manned entirely by officers of the Olympia. There were men in that boat who had not pulled a stroke for a quarter of a century, and when Captain Gridley, beloved alike by officers and men, entered the boat it was up oars and all that, just as though they were common sailors. When he sat down upon the handsome boat cloth that was spread for him, he bowed his head and his hands, hid his face, as 1st Lieutenant Reese, acting coxswain, ordered, 'Shove off; out oars; give way.' Later in the day, as his steamer, homeward bound, passed the fleet not

only the Olympia, his old ship, but every other in the squadron dressed and manned in the Captain's honor, "and the last we ever saw of our dear captain he was sitting on a chair out on the Zafiro's quarter deck, apparently 'listening to the old band play.' A week later a cablegram told us that he never reached home, having died on board the Coptic."

"There is another we miss, Lieutenant Delano. The last we saw of him he stood at the stern of the launch, dandling in his hand a fob that hung from a gold watch, a parting gift from the crew. We loved that man and feel that had he been lieutenant commander on the first of May, the men who were taken from the brig to fight for their flag (I was not one of them) would never have been sent back to serve out their sentence after the battle, and for the credit of our Navy I am glad that it will not be written in our history, and am already half ashamed that I have written it even in this, but I cease to blush for this as I glow with pride in making note that since the battle not an hour's drill have we done."

The awful suffering caused by lack of sleep is pictured thus vividly: "If I were to pass a sentence of revenge upon my worst enemy to inflict the greatest torture, I would deprive him of sleep. The action of battle is inspiring. A typhoon with all its terror gives you a struggle for your life. But since the battle, with doing garrison duty on shore, in addition to double watches on ship, I have come from the lookout, fixing my eyes six feet ahead of me where I was to drop for my rest, when it seemed absolutely that I could not live until I reached that spot." This should be a warning to recruits in the militia and even those who have seen service, who are fain to think it is sport to break the night's sleep of their comrades. They would not think of defiling their food at mess, yet they spoil something more valuable than food when they cause a loss of sleep. The book is published by the Century Company, New York.

## A LIBRARY SOLDIER.

It is unfortunate that Gen. John Watts De Peyster could not have lived to read his own biography by Frank Allaben, published by the Allaben Genealogical Company; it would have delighted his heart. Indeed, we are disposed to believe that the General did read it and it would appear that his estate must have been chargeable with the expense of its publication, for it is not of sufficient public interest to be profitable venture. The part contributed by the General himself, in the form of extracts of an autobiography he left but partially completed, has a certain archeological interest as a description of life in old New York, and it contains interesting, and in the main sound, comments on the events of the Civil War. As to the rest of this biography it is a reflection of the consuming vanity which with an unconquerable irresistibility of temper accounts for the fact that this man with talent, wealth and opportunity accomplished so much less than his possibilities. He would be a soldier, but he did not go to war when the opportunity offered because he insisted upon dictating the terms and conditions upon which his services were to be accepted. All this he tells us frankly in his autobiography; and also that he ceased to take further interest in his country when he quarreled with its civil and military authorities. His attempt to secure a general officer's command is so naive and gives such an excellent indication of the character of the subject of this biography that it is worth reproducing here. General De Peyster says:

"I told Weed I could raise three regiments in my congressional district, officered by men of first-rate military capacity, with a rank and file of unusual trustworthiness. Weed assented and acted like a fool. He said: 'Shoulder a musket and go to the front.'

"Mr. Weed, I replied, 'if I had no claims for the rank which I demand—and I have testimonials enough to entitle to any command I might ask—I have hardly strength to carry my bones, much less a musket.' All that I could get out of that old political fox was, 'Shoulder your musket—go to the front.'

"I left him disgusted. I went to Washington. Senator Harris said he would take me to see the President. I asked George Schuyler what dress I should wear. He said, 'Full-dress dinner costume, as due to the head of the nation, a white choker, swallow-tail,' etc. I believe that dress ruined me—as a wise man observed, 'I should think it might have done so with Lincoln.'

"I offered the President three picked regiments. He answered, 'I have enough troops.' I said, 'If you do not want privates, I offer you a number of officers, whose superiors West Point cannot produce.' I have more officers than I know what to do with.' 'Will you take me? With my experience and study I am worth a thousand such as you can pick up at random.' 'That demands consideration.' 'What do you mean?' I asked.

"Lincoln said something that made me believe he intended to refer my case to Seward. I almost hated Seward for some things he had done, and when I was made Adjutant General, S.N.Y., the only stipulation that Governor Clark made with me was that I should not abuse Seward, for Seward was up for re-election as Senator, and I was a friend of Hunt's. So I said to Lincoln, 'If you intend to submit my case to Seward, I want nothing to do with him. Please give me your decision on the merits of the case.' 'I will make no promise,' said he. At this juncture Senator Harris made me a sign I was wasting time. I bowed and left Lincoln, as I had left Weed, and I never saw him again to speak to him. I saw him elsewhere, and I thought less of him; but if he were more than a man, then I have known men, like George H. Thomas, who were gods. I think Lincoln was the most uncouth man, in 1861, and had the longest legs, and was the ugliest man, but one, that I ever saw."

"In the fall of 1861 our rector came to me one day and said, 'Are you doing right? You have great military knowledge. Do you think that you ought to be sitting at home, when your country is in danger and wants such men as you?'

"I went on to Washington, and saw McClellan. He said my reputation was sufficient for the rank and command I was seeking. He made an appointment for next morning, and broke it, to disgrace himself, as a real soldier, by allowing Blenker's torchlight procession—a whole division withdrawing from the touch of the enemy for such a childish demonstration, fit for a militia general training."

"Pride is my besetting sin: I flounced off to Scott, Assistant Secretary of War. He was very polite and sensible, but referred me to Cameron. I waited all day to see Cameron; when we met, he told me a falsehood. Friends advised me to see Lincoln again.

"Lincoln wanted to make me chief of his personal staff. I have some reason to believe Hitchcock & Halleck, especially, smashed that; some people said my temper was an obstacle. All who know about it are dead. However, my word is sufficient, as well as my manuscripts and records, carefully stowed away. I got very angry, which

was very foolish, and left Washington. I never had anything more to do with the war, except by influence and speaking."

Further on, page 32, General De Peyster says: "I never urged a human being to go to the war, after the government twice refused me." It would appear that General De Peyster's judgment of men was too largely determined by his personal relations to them to be depended upon. Phil Kearny, his cousin, was among his ideals; Thomas, "our greatest and our best, a solid character grand in his solidity," another. Hooker is described as a great soldier in spite of Chancellorsville; Sickles and Birney are "as clear-headed and intrepid as Jackson himself." John Pope is "the most cruelly vilified and misrepresented of our commanders, although one of our most able and loyal leaders during the war." Next to Thomas, above him in scientific ability, equal to him in military capacity, but below him in exquisite poise as a cube-like whole, was Gen. Andrew Atkinson Humphreys."

Lee is condemned with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan to the limbo of De Peyster's condemnation. Lee is "over-estimated"; an "over-cautious leader"; "always clean-shaved, exceedingly neat, elegantly attired, a moderate general—the world has taken gilding for gold, and out of a specious, selfish man, but not a great one, made an object of idolatrous worship." "I never believed in Grant," says this critic. "I think that all that he did was due to circumstances and not to himself," a remark which might apply to Caesar, Napoleon or any other of the great generals who have won victories by taking advantage of circumstances. Sherman's success was due to the fact that he had Thomas with him "to serve as a balance wheel," which did not happen to be the case when he won his greatest fame in the advance to Atlanta and the march to the sea. "Sherman was assisted by Schofield, and a lot of smaller insects to annoy and sting Thomas to death." "Sheridan's ability did not equal his reputation," etc., etc. It was one of the fads of this library critic to condemn successful soldiers and to commend others who, according to his theories, should have succeeded but did not. As Grant did not give to one of General De Peyster's sons the credit which the father considered his due, a special effort is made, at the expenditure of some pages of text and the perversions of history, to destroy his reputation.

During the eleven years, from 1845 to 1856, General De Peyster was actively connected with the militia of New York state as major and J.A. General, a regimental and brigade commander, and for two months as Adjutant General of the state. During much of this time he was traveling abroad in an official capacity but at his own expense, studying into the military organization of European States and he made valuable reports recording his observations and making sound and instructive comments upon the proper organization of state forces. He was a man of extensive reading and observation, his mind being especially directed to military studies which his wealth and leisure enabled him to give exhaustive attention.

A large part of General De Peyster's inherited fortune, which had increased to millions, was distributed at and previous to his death to public institutions, together with his library, numbering at the time 50,000 volumes.

## INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES FOR NAVY.

The ups and downs in the practical use of gas have been very interesting. It was first employed for artificial illumination in 1792, fitted in cotton mills in 1804 and generated by four great companies in London for lighting purposes in 1822. From this time until the seventies of the last century its use became general, then it received a set-back for this purpose when the electric light was brought into practical use; owners of gas stocks taking alarm and throwing them on the market to be absorbed by cooler and farther-seeing heads, and to-day, while electricity is very largely used, the use of gas has been extended for other purposes—it being now largely employed for driving machinery, as well as for illumination. Its use for power has been principally on land and for small engines on the water, but has not yet been applied to any large vessel. The British government is said to be experimenting with such a one with gas generated in a producer. The London Engineering, in its editorial of July 3 on the Marine Gas Engine, says: "Progress toward the solution of the problems has been made, principally in details. But we are yet some way short of the bold step attributed by some of the daily papers to the Admiralty of contemplating the adoption of gas-engines in the battleship to be laid down at Portsmouth under this year's naval program. The engineering authorities at the Admiralty prefer—and very properly so—to proceed upon sure basis, and the adoption of a gas-engine propelling installation will not be undertaken until exhaustive trials have been made, ashore and afloat, with the two small gas-engine sets still under construction. These two engines, with their producers, have been under order for a long period, a fact suggestive of the difficulties connected with the application of the system for marine purposes."

It will be observed that the proposed installations are to be in connection with producers, which no doubt has been decided upon as the points at which oil and its products can be obtained are limited when compared with coal.

The editorial goes on to say: "The disadvantages of gas propulsion for marine use, though many in number, are not by any means insurmountable. The chief objection seems to be the very high temperature that obtains in the cylinders when they are of large size, and the consequent liability of the valves to score and give trouble, finally resulting in a complete temporary stoppage, which would be exceedingly inconvenient, if not dangerous, at sea." \*

"What to do with the exhaust from the marine gas-engine is also quite a different problem to settle, but as the object sought to be attained is both to cool and reduce the volume of the exhaust gases as rapidly as possible, some form of surface condenser, in combination with an injection of part of the cooling water into the exhaust pipe, ought to meet the case. The cooled gases could also be afterward discharged overboard below the surface and thus secure perfect silence. Objection has been made to the gas-producer on board ship that poisonous gases are liable to leak out and either kill the crew or cause disastrous explosions, but if operated under the suction system this does not hold, since any leak would be into, and not out, of the producer."

Mr. Robson, in his paper on "Suction Gas Plants" before the British Association at Dublin, dwells on the decomposition of steam in the producer as follows: "A further advantage which follows from the use of steam is the enrichment of the gas made, for the hydrogen evolved by the reaction and the monoxide and hydrogen in reaction are combustible gases produced apart from reactions with atmospheric oxygen, which in all cases carries with it four times its volume of nitrogen. This lat-

ter is a diluent in all producer gas, and passes through the furnace unchanged. Hence the use of steam simultaneously effects three useful and necessary functions in the producer: It prevents the working temperature of the furnace from being excessive, in so doing it absorbs that large proportion of heat liberated by the union of the carbon of the fuel with the oxygen of the air passing to the furnace; and, thirdly, by producing carbon monoxide and hydrogen direct, the proportion of combustibles in the gas yielded by the producer is largely increased in proportion to the amount of inert nitrogen drawn in along with the air." Now as steam is essential and as it must be derived from fresh water which also must be obtained by evaporation from salt water, this is a problem not found in land practice which will have to be solved.

The above and many other objections have been raised and no doubt will be overcome, but will require time and experimenting to solve. When this is accomplished the steam engine, no doubt, will have a dangerous rival, but however may receive more attention and be improved to such an extent as to hold its own and remain in the field like gas in competition with electricity.

HORACE SEE.

New York, Oct. 7, 1908.

#### AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

It isn't often that a book written by a soldier about Indians has a special interest for girls, but Gen. O. O. Howard's latest work, "Famous Indian Chiefs I Have Met," has a chapter about Princess Toc-me-to-ne, a lovely Piute maiden, who through her brightness, loyalty, and truthfulness became a guide and messenger of General Howard and other Army officers and prevented much bloodshed. There is a picture of the Princess in all her Indian-headed finery. She was the granddaughter of Chief Winnemucca, of the Piute Indians in Nevada, and if all the chiefs and all the Indians in America had been as kindly, forgiving and peaceable as Chief Winnemucca and his Piutes, there would have been few Indian wars in our history. Winnemucca and John C. Frémont became fast friends almost at first sight, and with a band of Piutes for scouts the chief went to California with Frémont and helped him in his contests with the Mexicans. Sarah, granddaughter of the chief, or, in Piute language, Toc-me-to-ne, meaning "shell flower," learned English, and by her bright interpretations and wise counsel settled many troubles between the Piutes and the white men. Once an agent had enraged the Indians and when they threatened him he went to Fort McDermitt to get soldiers to punish the red men. Captain Jerome, Company M, 8th U.S. Cav., refused to order a man out till he had heard from Sarah. He sent by friendly Indians a request that she and her brother, Natchez, come to the fort to state their side. Her frank recital discredited the agent and the soldiers went out to the Indians, but only to make friends of them.

Later, Sarah, who was called "The Princess," and like all princesses in books, was very beautiful, married a young Army officer, according to the book. When duty called him to the East, the white man's land, she chose to go back to her people. In 1878 when the Bannock and Piute Indians went on the warpath, General Howard, through Captain Bernard induced her to go as a messenger of peace to the Indians. She rode more than one hundred miles in a day and a half, and on reaching the camp found her brother in command of the Piutes. She induced him to leave the Bannocks and at night one by one the Piutes stole out of camp and joined Princess Sarah, who guided them to a place where General Howard could confer with them. With her sister-in-law, Mattie, the Princess Sarah became General Howard's guide, messenger and interpreter till the close of that fearful war. The General thinks that for her services to the government she should have a place beside Pocahontas in the history of our country. The book is illustrated and is published by the Century Company, New York. The simplification of the narratives by the author's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harry S. Howard, makes the book entertaining to the young readers.

#### FAT DECLARED A HANDICAP.

The thin man is at last coming into his own. His fat brother, who has been lording it over him for centuries, is now placed at the head of the list of physical bankrupts by Dr. Brandreth Symonds in the Medical Record of Sept. 5. Contrary to many old opinions and prejudices are these views of Dr. Symonds. The mortality among all those, irrespective of age, who are between twenty and thirty per cent. below the standard weight is 96 per cent., while the mortality of all, irrespective of age, who are between twenty and thirty per cent. above the standard, is 113 per cent. These figures, he thinks, show that overweight is a much more serious condition than underweight. Until recent times overweights were accepted more freely by insurance companies than underweights. The old idea that an overweight had a reserve fund to draw upon in case there was a run on his bodily bank was prevalent. Similarly, an underweight was considered as undercapitalized and if his bodily bank had to go through a panic like pneumonia or hard times like organic heart disease, he would become insolvent and bankrupt. The excessive weight, whether fat or muscle, is not a storehouse of reserve strength, but is a burden which has to be nourished if muscle and which markedly interferes with nutrition and function if fat. These statements do not apply to the young, those below twenty-five years. Here a moderate degree of overweight is much more favorable than underweight. On passing the age of thirty, however, these conditions are reversed and the difference between overweight and underweight in their influence upon vitality becomes more marked with each year of age.

Surely the fat man has fallen on dark days in both Services. Hardly does President Roosevelt fix his critical eye upon the obese officer of the Army and make him justify himself, when the British Admiralty casts its weather eye around and discourses the over-stout navy man. Naturally in this day of submarine and other under-water activity, this unhappy individual is found among the divers. Hence hereafter, according to orders just promulgated, no men are to be accepted as divers in the Royal Navy who have any tendency to fat, and preference must be given to men distinctly thin. Divers already qualified who have grown fat must quit. Not over-fat men may continue to work to depths of twelve fathoms (seventy-two feet), but at depths of twenty fathoms only men of sparest habit are to be selected. This discrimination has aroused vigorous protest from men of Pickwickian rotundity. They point out that fat men possess greater powers of endurance than thin. Lambert, the well-known diver, is held up as having raised \$350,000 from a depth of 150 feet. Lambert turned the scale at 238 pounds, while Tester, the other

diver, who was with him, was a thin man of 140, and admitted he could not stand the pressure so long as Lambert. However it is across the water, with the two leading Presidential candidates here well over 200 pounds, the avoiduposis question is not likely to be raised for at least four years.

#### WORKINGS OF NAPOLEON'S MIND.

A position is taken by Col. F. N. Maude in his book, "The Leipzig Campaign—1813" (The Macmillan Company, New York) which will easily stir criticism and which reveals the British officer as an ardent admirer of Napoleon Bonaparte. When all is said and done, Colonel Maude holds, Leipzig was "the most extraordinary and strategically most successful of his campaigns, for strategically his concentration at Leipzig will ever remain his masterpiece." For eighty years after Waterloo military critics had failed to shed light on the true secret of Napoleon's power of execution, and it was not until the collective intelligence of the whole French General Staff was brought to bear upon his correspondence and the archives which till recently had been locked up within the walls of the War Ministry in Paris that it became possible to reconstruct an outline of the train of reasoning which so often led him to victory. The cardinal point of the Napoleonic strategy Colonel Maude finds to have been his doctrine of the "economy of forces," which means that every body of troops put under fire had to be brought out to its utmost limit of endurance, because it was only thus that he could save up really fresh and intact troops for the final act of decision.

"The art of raising men collectively above the fear of death may be considered to have reached its highest development in the days of Frederick the Great," a statement which the devotion of ancient soldiers to their commanders, such as Hannibal, Alexander, and others, may lay open to challenge. This spirit of self-sacrifice the English must be able to utilize to its utmost when a great war on the Napoleonic scale shall befall, and Colonel Maude says "such a war must be the inevitable outcome of the struggle for commercial supremacy now in progress around us."

It is interesting to follow Colonel Maude's analysis of the operations of Napoleon's mind. His hesitancy after the defeat of Vandamme at Kulm he ascribes to the fact that Napoleon never "intellectually realized the secret of his own success. I therefore insist that had Napoleon's conduct of war been the result of intellectual study and not the intuition of genius a simpler and more effective plan would have followed," for the extrication of his entangled forces. He would have had the Bohemian army at his mercy "if he had only realized intellectually the secret of his own successes, viz., superior mobility."

The final decision of the volume is that Napoleon lost the campaign of 1813 "because he underrated the determination of the soldiers and subordinate officers who opposed him." And the lesson Colonel Maude draws from this is the necessity of studying the very soul of a nation and realizing the difference that a really knowing patriotism can make in the efficiency of its army." A full set of maps go with the book, tracing the concentration period by period.

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS'S OPINION OF CHAPLAINS.

Louisiana State University,  
Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 30, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The interest in the work of the chaplains at West Point which has been called forth by the article of W. J. Roe in the Outlook will perhaps justify the publication of the enclosed letter from Jefferson Davis to President Buchanan. The original of the letter belongs to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mr. W. T. Spore, referred to in the letter, was chaplain and professor of geography, history and ethics from 1847 to 1856, when he was removed and John W. French appointed to the position. Chaplain French, who served from 1856 to 1871, developed the department on the legal side and in 1857 discontinued instruction in geography, ethics, belles-lettres, etc. and instead gave his whole time to constitutional, international and military law.

WALTER L. FLEMING, Professor of History.

(Jefferson Davis to James Buchanan.)

Warren County, Miss., June 19, 1857.

To the President.

My Dear Sir: I have been informed that an effort was being made to induce you to remove the chaplain of the Military Academy, Mr. French, and to restore his predecessor, Mr. Spore. The deep interest I feel in the Military Academy will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for my writing to you a statement of the causes which led to the removal of Mr. Spore and the appointment of Mr. French.

It has long been the subject of remark that the graduates of the Military Academy, whilst occupying the first rank as scholars in the exact sciences, were below mediocrity in polite literature. Their official reports frequently exhibited extreme poverty of style. To remedy this I increased, when in the War Department, the course of English studies, and in the examination of the text-books found, among other objectionable and defective features, that Wayland was the author, used for instruction in moral philosophy. Mr. Spore's motives were relieved of censure by the evidence afforded by the reports of successive Boards of Visitors, containing facts conclusive against his capacity, and when the course of English studies was enlarged the fact became more apparent, and the report of the Board of 1856 was quite explicit. Convinced that a change should be made, much deliberation and inquiry into the qualifications of persons who would accept the post led to the selection of Mr. French. I knew him as a pastor of the most exemplary piety, a man of travel and most varied learning. A hard student generally, his labors had been specially extensive in the fields of language, logic and ethics. He had on these subjects a larger mass of manuscript translations of the ancient authors than any other one of my acquaintance; and the work of twenty years seemed to point to such a professorship as existed in the U.S. Academy, and for which new text-books were desirable.

Not to weary you with details, I will only say that the course of studies of cadets and the little preliminary education exacted for admission, requires that the text-books should have a special character. To train the men who are at the head of armies, to maintain the honor of our flag, and in all circumstances to uphold the constitution, requires a man above sectional prejudices, and intellectually superior to fanaticism. Like his great uncle, Justice Baldwin, I believed Mr. French fulfilled those conditions. That it was not sectarian preference which led to his selection, or to the removal of Mr. Spore, is to be seen in the fact that the change was made by a President who belonged, as does Mr. Spore, to the Presbyterian Church, and that the sub-reports of 1856, which explained and enforced the suggestions of the general report of the Board of Visitors, were made by Presbyterian clergymen. Mr. Wheeler, of Vermont, and the report on moral and religious culture, by the Rev. Dr. Spottswood, of Delaware, both Presbyterian clergymen.

Let me assure you in conclusion that I have not lightly thus put myself in the attitude of one volunteering advice, but have been urged to this statement by a sense of my duty

to do justice to others and my desire to serve my Alma Mater, and by the belief that the information might be useful and if otherwise would not be unacceptable to you. Mr. French was not an applicant for the post, knew nothing of his name being canvassed until after I was authorized to offer him the appointment, and then hesitated for some time (say a week) before he agreed to accept it. I hope he has now heard nothing of the report which has led me to inflict this long letter upon you.

Very truly, your friend,  
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

#### PRAISE FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An important and interesting feature attending the recent march of a whole division of United States troops by General Morton through the country from Fort Riley, Kas., to St. Joseph, Mo., and during the encampment at that city, was the excellent behavior of the men. Though orchards along the route of march were teeming with tempting, luscious fruit and patches were full of inviting melons and chickens of great attractiveness had to be driven from the highways or be run over, and dusty and thirsty throats had to pass by wells of cool water in doorways, not a complaint was made during the entire march of trespass on the part of any soldier. It is often the case that inhabitants of a region dread the passage of a friendly army through the country almost as much as that of an enemy. In this instance the great majority of the men were new to the Service, some of but a few weeks' training. The following is a copy of a letter furnished General Morton by Col. John Donovan, president of the Military Tournament Association that touches upon the conduct of the soldiers during the tournament at St. Joseph, which, by the way, was the greatest military tournament ever held in the United States:

Police Department, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 26, 1908.

Col. John Donovan.

Dear Sir: I desire to congratulate you on the great success of the military tournament, closing to-day, and to say, in this connection, that the visit of the United States troops to this city will be remembered with pleasure by the residents of St. Joseph. The soldiers have been gentlemanly in their behavior at all times and have given this department no trouble. I consider it remarkable that in such a large body of men there are so few who are even boisterous when turned loose in a city dressed in gait attire. While here the soldiers have conducted themselves remarkably well, and when they leave there will remain with the people of this section a favorable impression of them. We are proud to have known both the officers and soldiers, and on behalf of this department I wish to say that we have a high regard for the discipline of the Army and great respect for both the officers and enlisted men. Their gentlemanly behavior while here has strengthened the respect of the people of the Middle West for the nation's standing Army.

Very respectfully yours,

W. H. FRANS, Chief of Police.

#### SAND BAGS AS HEAD GUARDS.

Further trials have been ordered by the Russian army authorities in the use of sand bags for head guards, as General Skugarewski's reports on the first tests were conflicting. The German regulations recommend the employment of sand bags in attack on field works, for approaching positions at night, and for rapid formation of defenses on hard ground. But they do not consider them for attacks in the day time or in the open. The Russki Invalid recently published a detailed report from one Russian battalion. In this unit the men at first despised the use of sand bags, as indeed of any form of cover. The trials attempted to show the proper dimensions and color of the sand bags, how to use them, especially in the attack, and how to carry them. Experiments were carried out on the range at distances from 400 to 600 paces; the bags were made of gray-green canvas, and their dimensions were twenty inches long by fourteen. Their weight, when full, varied with the contents from thirty to forty-four pounds. When containing a mixture of sand and gravel they stopped a bullet which passed through double the thickness of bags filled only with earth. In all cases it was found difficult to get a good aim at them at 400 paces. In the trials of sand bags the men filled them, with whatever was at hand, just before deploying into attack formation. At ranges of from 1,200 to 2,500 yards the men advanced by individual rushes; these, however, only averaged thirty or forty yards, for a full sand bag is considerable weight to carry at any pace. In making a rush the rifle is first slung, then the man carries the bag by one end and by a special loop attached to it. He runs his distance, throws the bag down and lies behind it. When at short range, the man creeps along pushing the bag in front of him. The men so covered are practically invisible to the naked eye from the enemy's position, between 1,200 and 2,400 yards. The men were naturally at first not keen on having this addition to the weight of their equipment, but they soon appreciated the value of the artificial cover afforded them. The German view of the experiments is that the bag must exhaust the man, that it can only occasionally be necessary or useful, and that it must tend to check the all important spirit of offensive.

A tablet was recently unveiled in the Framingham (Mass.) Academy in memory of Gen. George H. Gordon. Of him the Boston Transcript says that "he was one of the first West Pointers who taught the valor of the young volunteers how to exert itself intelligently." He was colonel of the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry in 1861 and made it an elite organization. Only in designation did it differ from a regiment of Regulars." General Gordon was a member of the class of 1846 at West Point. In the Mexican war he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo. In a hand-to-hand encounter with two guerrillas he was severely wounded near San Juan Bridge, Dec. 21, 1847. Entering the Civil War as colonel of the 2d Massachusetts, he was made a brigadier general of Volunteers in 1862. His scene of activities included Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida. He wrote a book of reminiscences which showed his insight into human nature. This was called a "War Diary of the Great Rebellion." He wrote also a history of the 2d Massachusetts and of the campaign of the Army of Virginia under General John Pope. He left the Army as brevet major general of Volunteers. After the war he practiced law in Boston, and died at Framingham in 1886. An anecdote relates one of his experiences with General Banks. It was Gordon's lot to meet a Confederate "reconnaissance" which soon developed into an advance in force to bring on a general engagement. Repeated messages to General Banks's headquarters brought no response, so General Gordon repaired thither in hot haste and demanded explicit orders in view of the seriousness of the situation. General Banks drew himself up to the full height of his dignity, and said: "General Gordon, do what is proper under the circumstances!"

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

W. J. Sears, commander, U.S. Navy, retired, appealed Aug. 18, 1908, from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing by settlement No. 41-724, dated July 28, 1908, his claim for the difference between the pay of a commander and that of a lieutenant commander of the Navy while on active duty from May 13 to 31, 1908. He had been paid during the period in question the pay of lieutenant commander, the grade from which he was retired, under the Act of June 7, 1900 (31 Stat., 703), and not the pay of commander, the grade he holds by promotion on the retired list. The appellant was paid in accordance with the terms of the Act of June 7, 1900, as interpreted by the Comptroller's office (11 Comp. Dec. 4, 191; 13 id., 462), and the Court of Claims (Faust v. United States, 42 Ct. Cls., 94). The appellant contends that the pay provision of June 7, 1900, is inconsistent with the following provision of the Act of May 13, 1908 (35 Stat., 14): "The pay of all commissioned, warrant and appointed officers and enlisted men now on the retired list shall be based on the pay, as herein provided for, of commissioned, warrant and appointed officers and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active list." This question, says the Comptroller, has been considered by this office, and in a decision of June 30, 1908 (43 Comp. Ms. Dec., 2,546), it was said: "I do not think there is anything in the Act of June 7, 1900 (31 Stat., 703), inconsistent with the Act of May 13, 1908, and I am of opinion that it is not repealed by it. The said Act of June 7, 1900, was a special provision for a particular subject and is not repealed by a subsequent act general in its application." (See Peter v. United States, 90 U.S., 487.) I am of opinion that this conclusion is correct. The Auditor's settlement is therefore affirmed and no difference found. A certificate of no difference will be issued accordingly.

In the case of Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., second lieut., 14th Cav., who asks to be reimbursed for actual travel expenses from Manila, P.I., to San Francisco, amounting to \$31.67, the Comptroller decides as follows: If Lieutenant Jurich had come from Manila to San Francisco with his organization under the orders of Dec. 31, 1906, or if he had joined the 4th U.S. Cavalry in the United States at the expiration of his leave of absence, he would have been entitled, under the law and regulations, to actual expenses between Manila and San Francisco. He did not, however, join the 4th U.S. Cavalry, but the 14th U.S. Cavalry, to which he was transferred at his own request. The only effect of the order of June 17, 1907, transferring him, was to change his ultimate destination from the 4th to the 14th U.S. Cavalry. Such action, it seems to me, did not under the law affect his rights to actual expenses as claimed by him. I am of opinion that the account submitted may be paid if it is correct in all other respects.

On an appeal from a decision of the Auditor the Comptroller allows Gerald Griffin, paymaster's clerk, U.S.N., \$83.05, the difference between the amount allowed and mileage at eight cents per mile for so much of a journey between Philadelphia and San Francisco as was taken from May 11 to May 15, 1908, subsequent to May 13, when the law allowing mileage to paymasters' clerks became a law.

In the case of Capt. Charles C. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., the Comptroller decides that his duty in command of the guard at the Naval Prison at Boston was not duty with troops. "It is presumed that the enlisted men at the Naval Prison are there either as prisoners or on duty as guards. I do not think prisoners confined in the Naval Prison can be considered as on duty within the meaning of the above regulation, and duty with enlisted men employed only as guards has been determined by the Secretary of War to be duty without troops. I am therefore of opinion that Captain Carpenter under said orders is on duty 'without troops,' and if he is otherwise entitled to commutation of quarters for the period from June 4 to 30, 1908, no deduction therefor should be made from the pay and allowances now due him."

In the case of Charles Conrad, paymaster, U.S. Navy, appealing from disallowances by the Auditor, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "The appeal has been held waiting the decision of the courts in the case of Stevens v. United States, pending in the Court of Claims at the time the appeal was made, but decided May 25, 1908, No. 28,093. The court held that the plaintiff, a paymaster, was entitled to mounted pay while holding the rank of lieutenant, but not while holding a lower rank. The Stevens case was not appealed to the Supreme Court, and it was announced in a decision of this office of Sept. 10, 1908 (15 Comp. Dec.), on the appeal of D. W. Nesbit, paymaster, U.S.N., that the decision of the Court of Claims in the Stevens case will be followed. Since the date of Paymaster Conrad's appeal he has checked against the accounts of Paymaster Bonnaffon and Assistant Paymasters McRitchie and Willett the several amounts paid them as mounted pay and disallowed by the Auditor. The items disallowed by the Auditor as mounted pay credited to himself only remain for consideration upon this revision. The two items are \$178.34 and \$50, amounting to \$228.34. During the periods for which the credit of mounted pay was taken, beginning May 10, 1903, the appellant held the rank of lieutenant and under the decision of the Court of Claims referred to was entitled to mounted pay. The Auditor's disallowance is therefore disaffirmed and a difference found in favor of the appellant of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents (\$228.34). A certificate will be issued accordingly."

Following the decision of the Court of Claims, cited above, a certificate of differences of \$110 is found in favor of Henry DeF. Mel, past asst. paymr., U.S. Navy.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides in the case of the widow of Act. Asst. Surg. Lewis C. Jacobson, U.S.N., that an acting assistant surgeon appointed under the Act of May 4, 1898, is an officer on the active list of the Navy within the meaning of the provision of the Act of May 13, 1908, providing a gratuity for a widow whose husband died from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty.

## WHAT IS "PRESENT PAY"?

J. W. G. Walker, civil engineer, U.S.N., claimed pay at the rate of \$3,500 per annum, saying: "(a) The object of the pay proviso in the Appropriation Bill above referred to was admittedly to increase Service pay, not to reduce it, and the sentence which is evidently intended to prohibit any reduction should be considered to read, 'Nothing herein shall be construed so as to reduce the table of pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant or appointed officer or any enlisted man of the active or retired lists of the Navy,' etc. (b) I am discharging, and shall continue to discharge,

so long as I am in the Service, essentially the same duties which I discharged upon first entering the corps. My entrance upon my fourth year of service, while it involves an increase of pay, is therefore in no sense the assumption of a new position, but merely a continuance in an old one. It involves no change in rank, title or responsibility. (c) During the five years from Aug. 29, 1903, to Aug. 29, 1908, I was engaged in earning a longevity increase of \$500 per annum, which increase was specifically authorized and guaranteed by existing law. At the time the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1909 became law I had completed 94.2 per cent. of the service necessary to earn this increase. Should the bill specified above be construed as forcing me upon the new pay table, I should be deprived of an increase which I had practically completed earning and should suffer pecuniarily for a period of more than thirteen years." The Comptroller decides as follows: "The decision of the question submitted depends upon the meaning and proper effect to be given to the following provision in the Naval Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908 (35 Stat., 128): 'Nothing herein shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant or appointed officer or any enlisted man of the active or retired lists of the Navy.' Pay and allowances were authorized by law at the time of the passage of this act for all officers and enlisted men in any and all grades and ratings. The following proviso was contained in the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1,007): 'That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any commissioned officer now in the Navy, and in any case in which the pay of such officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law.' This office interpreted the words 'present pay' to apply to the pay the officer was receiving at the time the act took effect. (See 6 Comp. Dec., 130.) Congress at the next session so amended the law by the Act of June 7, 1900 (31 Stat., 697), as to make the reservation of old Navy pay apply to officers in any grade to which thereafter promoted. The Court of Claims, in Taylor v. United States (38 Ct. Cls., 155, 160), said: 'There can be no controversy but that the original proviso applied only to the officers in the Navy at the time the act was passed, and to the pay they were then receiving.' The language of the two acts is not the same. The 'present pay' was, of course, the pay then authorized by law, but the 'pay now authorized by law' is not necessarily the 'present pay' only. The expression is more comprehensive. It means something more than the pay the officer or man was actually receiving at the passage of the act. I am of opinion that Civil Engineer Walker is entitled since Aug. 29, 1908, to the pay provided by the law in effect May 12, 1908, for a civil engineer in the fourth five years of service, viz., \$3,500 per annum, that pay being greater than the new pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, for a civil engineer of his rank and longevity."

The announcement of the result of the recent examination for appointment of female nurses in the naval hospitals was made this week. The list of successful candidates is as follows with the date of their appointment: Esther Voorhees Hasson, superintendent, Connecticut, Aug. 18; Martha E. Pringle, Michigan, Sept. 17; Victoria White, Pennsylvania, Sept. 17; Mary H. DuBois, California, Sept. 29; M. Estelle Hine, Minnesota, Sept. 29; Delta V. White, Pennsylvania, Sept. 29; Beatrice Bowman, Pennsylvania, Oct. 2; Sara M. Cox, District of Columbia, Oct. 2; Clara L. De Cen, New York, Oct. 2; Elizabeth M. Hewitt, Pennsylvania, Oct. 2; Sarah S. Higbee, New York, Oct. 2; Elizabeth Leonhardt, District of Columbia, Oct. 2; Florence T. Milburn, District of Columbia, Oct. 2; Ada M. Pendleton, District of Columbia, Oct. 2; Thomasina Boniface Small, Maryland, Oct. 2; Elizabeth J. Wells, New Hampshire, Oct. 2. These nurses have been ordered to report for duty at the Naval School Hospital in Washington, where for the next six months they will be under instruction as to the special duties required of them as naval nurses. All are graduates of schools for nurses and are well equipped for the work in which they are about to engage. Some will be sent to the hospital at Canacao, some to the naval hospital at Yokohama, and some to San Juan, Porto Rico. There will be another examination probably in the spring for another class of female nurses, and the corps will be thus gradually recruited up to the number of 100 or more.

Peremptory orders were given by President Roosevelt Oct. 7 that hereafter navy yard employees should be paid off weekly instead of fortnightly as has been the practice hitherto. No reason was assigned for the change and none can be discovered in the economy of public service. The demand of the organized labor societies in the middle of a presidential campaign that the payments be made weekly seems to have been all there was behind the change. This new method of payment will put a double burden of work on Navy pay officers stationed at the yards, as well as make it necessary for the office of the Auditor for the Navy Department to call for many more clerks. As there are at this time over 5,000 employees in the New York yard and upward of 40,000 employed in the various yards throughout the country, the amount of work that has been suddenly put upon the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts can be imagined if not accurately estimated.

Plans are under way for the marking of all clothing issued to enlisted men in the Army with the names of the soldiers to whom such clothing is issued. There is no legislation to warrant this action, but the Judge Advocate General has rendered an opinion to the effect that the War Department has ample authority for doing this. Just what method will be followed in marking the clothing of 76,000 men has not been yet determined. It is expected that some device will be employed for placing the name of the soldier in his shoes by a perforating machine. The object in making shoes and clothing to prevent the sale of such articles by men who often do so when under the influence of liquor or by some who enlist apparently to get their clothing allowance or to sell it and then desert. Clothing may be marked by perforating where practicable or by the use of a dye-printing device.

The New York depot of the Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts shipped from New York last week over 1,300 tons of food supplies for the Battleship Fleet now at Manila. These goods consisted largely of dehydrated vegetables, canned meats and similar edibles. The consignment will reach Manila to be taken up by the supply ships on the return of the fleet from

Japan. The control of all supplies for the fleet is now with Admiral Sperry, who orders from the Bureau by cable whatever he decides may be required. Probably several shipments of supplies will be made during the next few months so as to meet the fleet on the way home through the Mediterranean.

The chief of police of Leavenworth, Kas., having asked how far he may go in breaking into private property in the effort to apprehend a deserter from the Army, the answer is given to him by the Judge Advocate General's office that ample legislation has been secured from Congress following the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kurz vs. Moffit, yet the decision and the statutes are silent on the matter of forcible entries. This is due to the constitutional safeguard as to a citizen's person, house, papers and effects. The constitution of Kansas repeats the same clause as is found in the constitution of the United States. It therefore follows that an officer may be guided by the probability that Federal courts would sustain him in going as far as the laws of Kansas would warrant.

Major Edward P. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, who has hitherto had his home temporarily at Grove Beach, Conn., having decided to select Porto Rico as his permanent residence, the question came up recently as to the transportation of his baggage to that island. The Judge Advocate General holds that Porto Rico is a part of the United States and that under existing law the Quartermaster's Department is authorized to transport the regular station allowance of baggage, and professional books and papers for officers or enlisted men on retirement from their last duty stations to such places within the United States as may be the homes of their families.

Arrangements have been made to launch the North Dakota at the Fore River shipyard Nov. 10. The president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, former Admiral Bowles, has entered into correspondence with Governor Burke, of North Dakota, with reference to the choice of a sponsor for the big Dreadnought, and it is expected that in a few days all arrangements for the ceremony will be completed. The keel of the North Dakota was laid Dec. 16, 1907, and she has been built more rapidly than any other vessel ever built for the government.

The report of Captain Underwood, of the Colorado, in regard to the listing of that vessel after she was floated, following her being docked to repair injuries received when she ran aground in Puget Sound, was received at the Navy Department this week. The trouble on explanation proves to be very slight. To dock the vessel her stores were removed from one side and later water was pumped into some of her compartments to ballast her. When she was floated out of the dock it was found that too much water had been put in some of the compartments and she listed. By pumping out this excess of water she was righted.

Colonel Stewart, who took the stand Friday morning, Oct. 9, as witness for himself, in cross examination testified he had several times consulted physicians in regard to condition of his heart and had undergone treatment for heart disease. Counsel for the officer addressed the board for an hour in argument against his retirement and the case closed at 1:20 p.m. The board then went into executive session to consider evidence. Colonel Stewart's retirement is regarded as a foregone conclusion. He will retire on \$3,750 a year.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards during the past week: Fort Andrews, Morse-Boulder Destructor, constructing garbage crematory, \$3,950; St. Louis, Materne Manufacturing Co., installing heating in storehouse, building No. 3, \$600; Fort Worden, Andrew Stegerwald, constructing walls, drains, catchbasins, etc., \$753; Fort Barrancas, S. S. Leonard, high-drum from pump house, \$2,500; Columbus Barracks, Nicholas Heating and Plumbing Co., furnishing and installing a Century boiler, \$623.

We are indebted to Professor Walter L. Fleming, of the Louisiana State University, for an interesting contribution in regard to the chaplains at West Point, appearing in another column. The Mr. French referred to by Jefferson Davis in the letter quoted was undoubtedly John W. French, who was professor of the department of geography, history and ethics at West Point from 1856 to 1871. At the time this letter was written Mr. Davis was chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The final acceptance of the scout cruiser Birmingham, Capt. Burns T. Walling, U.S.N., was cut short off Newport, R.I., Oct. 6, by the leaking of several of her boiler tubes. The vessel returned to Newport and from there to the Boston Navy Yard for repairs. While at sea the guns of the cruiser were successfully tried and the crew showed proficiency at the drill.

The Navy Signal Code book has been completed and sent out to commanding officers who have been ordered to return to the Department the old books in their possession. This book is confidential and great care is taken by the Department to see that every old book is destroyed or accounted for. The new code books contain the new letter designations for officers instead of the old system of designation by numbers.

A decision of the Court of Appeals on Oct. 7 declares that the United States Government may be enjoined from infringing the patents of the Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft, of Essen, Germany, in the manufacture of Springfield rifles and other ordnance. The infringement is denied. This is a preliminary injunction and has yet to be heard on its merits.

The new woven steel military mast has been ordered to be placed on the Oregon at the Puget Sound Yard and on the Indiana at the Philadelphia yard. The fire control system that is to be installed on the vessels will center in these towers or masts.

The Navy Department received a dispatch Oct. 9 stating that Geo. I. Peary, warrant machinist at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., died Oct. 8 of heart failure.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A beautifully appointed wedding took place in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 14, 1908, at the residence of Henry G. Reynolds, 267 West California street, when his daughter, Miss Jessie Llewellyn Reynolds, was married to Lieut. Frederick Braham Terrell, 19th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex. Dean William MacCormack, of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, of Los Angeles, was the officiating clergyman and used the full Episcopal marriage service. The bride had as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Margaret Reynolds, and the groom was attended by Lieutenant Tillotson, who acted as best man. Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th U.S. Inf.; Capt. C. T. Witherell, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. R. C. Taylor, 19th U.S. Inf., were ushers, and accompanied the groom to Pasadena. The house was elaborately decorated with perfect pink Maman Cochet roses and ferns, and after the ceremony a wedding supper was served in the grape arbor in the grounds. The bridal pair left during the evening on a wedding trip and later will be at home at Fort Bliss, Tex., where Lieutenant Terrell is stationed. Miss Reynolds is described as a most charming young woman of Pasadena and a favorite in social circles. Her father is a man of wealth and prominence.

Major and Mrs. Henry W. Hovey, U.S.A., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Clara Drummond, to Mr. Dana Howes Gilman, Saturday evening, Oct. 17, 1908, at 8:30 o'clock, in Saint Mary's Church, Northfield, Vt.

The wedding of Mrs. Thomas Lannan Robinson, formerly Mary Hibbons Hooton, daughter of Mrs. Anna Penrose Hooton and the late Col. Francis Carpenter Hooton and niece of Gen. Mott Hooton, U.S.A., retired, to Thomas Buchanan Gilford, Jr., of New York city, took place at Red Roof, West Chester, Pa., Oct. 5, 1908, the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Rogers, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity. Mrs. Robinson entered the parlor on the arm of her uncle, Gen. Mott Hooton, U.S.A., retired, but was given away by her mother.

Miss Helen Hodgskin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hodgskin, of South Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Paymr. Barron P. Du Bois, U.S.N., at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. T. Ellett Hodgskin, No. 537 Washington avenue, New York city. The bride was attended by Mrs. Henry Titus Hodgskin and by Miss Helen Mathilda Hodgskin as flower girl. Mr. Chester B. Du Bois, of South Norwalk, Conn., a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

Miss Jessie McNair, only daughter of Comdr. Antoine de R. McNair, U.S.N., retired, was married at Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1908, to Col. Adrian Whitford Mather, of Rochester, at the residence of the bride's parents. Colonel Mather formerly resided in Albany, and was a member of the staff when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. After a brief honeymoon in the Adirondacks Mr. and Mrs. Mather will reside in Rochester, N.Y., and will be at home after Nov. 1 at the Vassar apartments.

Miss Mary G. Gale, daughter of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., was married in Manila, P.I., Oct. 2, 1908, to Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf. The couple will return to the United States on the Ford, leaving here Oct. 15.

The marriage of Miss Grace Wood, youngest daughter of Mr. H. H. Wood, of Oakland, Cal., to Lieut. William Carroll Christy, 5th U.S. Cav., took place at the home of the bride, 3740 Piedmont avenue, on Sept. 14, 1908. The wedding was a very pretty one. The house was decorated with the popular Japanese orchid; and the bride was most attractive in an exquisite gown of white satin, adorned with rose point lace. The couple received from their friends many handsome presents, among which was a handsome silver tea service from the bridegroom's troop. Miss Wood is a descendant of two old colonial families, the Glovers and the Holdens; and is, on her mother's side, of distinguished English descent. An older sister is Mrs. Charles F. Martin, wife of Lieutenant Martin, of the 5th Cavalry. Lieutenant Christy graduated from West Point in the class of 1907, and is a native of Phoenix, Ariz.; son of a banker of that city. Lieutenant Christy's football record at West Point is well known.

Senior Capt. Charles Hugh McLellan, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired, announces the marriage of his daughter, Ruth Elmyn, to Mr. Charles Stedman Grey, on Sept. 30, in New York city.

Miss Helen Sudler Maddox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Maddox, of Fairmount, Somerset county, Md., was married to Mr. B. Louis Lankford, of Princess Anne, Md., at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1908. Mr. Lankford was, until recently, for a number of years a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy.

The Rev. J. R. Milligan and Mrs. Milligan announce the engagement of their daughter, Sara, to Lieut. Daniel Parker Card, M.D., U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.

A wedding of interest in Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1908, was that which took place at the residence of Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A., retired, on State street, when his daughter, Mary Creager, became the wife of Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Meade, S.D. The rooms were fragrant with roses, pinks and other cut flowers, while a beautiful arrangement of ferns, palms and flowers completely filled the bay window, and in front of the bank of blossoms and evergreen the ceremony was performed by Bishop Robert Codman, Episcopal bishop of Maine. The bride was gowned in duchess lace, an princess over white silk, her long tulle veil falling to the hem of her gown and caught with lilies of the valley. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley, and she was attended by Miss Marion Emery as maid of honor, who was gowned in yellow crepe de Chine, and carried an arm bouquet of yellow roses. The best man was Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 22d U.S. Inf. Following the ceremony a breakfast was served. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. William P. Creager, of New York, the bride's brother and his wife; Mrs. Frank Martin, wife of Lieutenant Martin, U.S.N.; Mrs. Daniel Emery, Jr., Miss Constance Emery, Miss Calvert, Miss Thurston, Miss Packard, Col. and Mrs. McIntosh, of the Marine Hospital; Miss McIntosh, Col. and Mrs. Zinn, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. Morrow, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. F. Walker and Lieut. R. D. Bates, U.S.A.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th U.S. Field Art., and a member of the General Staff, and Mrs. Caroline Luce Walter, daughter of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, were married at the home of her parents, in Francis street, Newport, R.I., Oct. 7, by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, of Trinity Church. Only relatives witnessed the ceremony. After a luncheon the couple departed on a wedding trip. They will return to New-

port in ten days for a brief stay, during which Mrs. Macomb will have her house in Red Cross avenue opened. Miss Eleanor M. Smith and Capt. E. B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav., were married Oct. 7 at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, near Warrenton, Va. The wedding was at noon and was followed by an elaborate wedding breakfast. The bride's dress was of white messaline satin and she carried a bouquet of roses. Capt. and Mrs. Cassatt left on a private train for the Northern cities, where they will make an extended stay. Mrs. Cassatt has spent much time at Fort Myer with her aunt, Mrs. Frank Winter, and it was there she met Captain Cassatt. Captain Cassatt is the son of the late Mr. A. J. Cassatt, formerly president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Many handsome and costly presents were received. The gift of the groom was a dog collar of pearls and diamonds.

Miss Earlena S. Taunt, daughter of Mrs. S. Russell-Smith, of Culpeper, Va., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Earl English, U.S.N., was married Oct. 7 to Mr. Earl English Whitehorne, of Verona, N.J., in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper, Va., by the Rev. J. W. Ware. The bride is well known in Washington, having spent several seasons there with her aunt, Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, wife of Surgeon General Rixey, U.S. N. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehorne will live in Caldwell, N.J., after a wedding tour in the South.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The late Brig. Gen. Calvin De Witt, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Sept. 2, 1908, we noted in our issue of Sept. 5, is survived by a widow and four children. Two of his sons are officers in the Army, Capt. Wallace De Witt, of the Medical Corps, and Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th U.S. Inf. His only daughter is the wife of Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A. General De Witt's only surviving brother is the Rev. John De Witt, professor of church history, Princeton Theological Seminary. General De Witt was stationed at many posts, a large number of them being on what was then the frontier. He took part in several movements against Indian tribes, the most notable being that against the Modocs of northern California, of which expedition he was medical officer. At one time he was surgeon in charge of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. He was lecturer on hygiene at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and professor of military medicine in the Army Medical School, Washington, and of this school was afterward president. During the Spanish-American War he was post surgeon at Fortress Monroe; and while there organized and superintended the United States General Hospital, receiving and caring for the sick and wounded who were brought to that place from the seat of war. During the Civil War, as a captain in the 49th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, he took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to and including the battle of Fredericksburg.

Eugene W. Cooper, electrician of the first class on the U.S.S. Alabama, died aboard that vessel at sea on Sept. 27, 1908, of consumption. He was buried at sea, between Naples and Gibraltar. Cooper was a resident of Greenburg, Ind., and at the time of his enlistment he gave as his next of kin his father, Edward L. Cooper, No. 332 North Jackson street, that city.

First Lieut. H. B. Rowell, of the Philippine Constabulary, was drowned off Vigan, Sept. 25, by the overturning of a boat in which he was returning to shore after having escorted Mrs. Rowell to a vessel en route to Manila. The body was not recovered. Mrs. Rowell was ill in a Manila hospital at last accounts. Lieutenant Rowell was a resident of Fairview, Pa., and was appointed an officer in the Philippine Constabulary in 1905.

George Schiff, chief yeoman on the battleship Virginia, committed suicide at Manila, Oct. 4, 1908. He was a son of Solomon Schiff, No. 727 Hancock street, Brooklyn.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, formerly commander of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., a distinguished officer both in the Civil War and in the National Guard, and a power in financial circles, died on Oct. 6, 1908, of angina pectoris at his home, Eagle's Rest, Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. He was born in New York city on May 31, 1838. General Fitzgerald enlisted in Co. C, 7th N.Y., on Dec. 30, 1857; became corporal Jan. 4, 1860, and sergeant, Feb. 4, 1860. He marched with his company to the defense of Washington in 1861, and on the return of the 7th joined the 11th N.Y. Volunteers (Ellsworth Zouaves) as a first lieutenant. For his gallantry at Bull Run he was promoted captain, but resigned his commission in September and returned to the 7th to accept a second lieutenancy, and subsequently a first lieutenantcy in Co. E. In January, 1862, he became adjutant of the 40th N.Y. Vols. For gallantry, when with this regiment at Fair Oaks, he was again promoted captain, and during the Peninsular Campaign was provost marshal and aide-de-camp to Gen. Phil Kearny and General Birney's 1st Division. He was wounded three times, and, with others, was blown up by torpedoes while on the steamer Hiram Barney. After Kearny's death he served as aide-de-camp to General Birney and General Foster in the campaigns in North and South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. He resigned in July, 1864, but was again called into service as major, and subsequently lieutenant colonel, of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers. District of Vicksburg, in January, 1865, and after a month's service as such was discharged. Co. E, of the 7th, again elected him first lieutenant in October, 1865, and two years later Colonel Clark appointed him adjutant. The 7th has had many distinguished adjutants, but never has it had one who was more admired and respected than "Adjutant Fitzgerald." He was, in the words of Colonel Clark, "always courteous and considerate, just and honorable, generous and confiding; with elegant manners, soldierly and dignified bearing, and a handsome and commanding person." He was methodical and strict to an unusual degree and was respected for his unwavering loyalty and devotion to the Service. He was elected lieutenant colonel of the 7th Nov. 9, 1876. In April, 1879, he was chairman of a committee to organize and manage a great regimental fair, to raise funds to furnish the new armory. The magnitude of the work may be imagined from the fact that the net receipts from the fair amounted to \$140,549.92, proving it the greatest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever attempted in this country. On May 1, 1880, Colonel Clark was temporarily assigned to command of the 3d Brigade, and for six months Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald was in command of the 7th. While he held the office the white helmet now worn by the 7th was adopted, the regiment took the highest figure of merit in rifle practice, the new armory was opened for the first time to the public, and drills upon the new drill floor began. Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald, in the six months he commanded the 7th, proved himself a most progressive officer. He was ap-

pointed brigadier general March 28, 1882, and rendered supernumerary in 1886, when the guard was reorganized. He was elected brigadier general, 1st Brigade, Aug. 26, 1886. The advance made in drill and discipline of the brigade is a matter of history. As a member of the army board, he was a persistent and faithful friend of the guard, and he was largely instrumental in securing new armories for all the organizations in his command, and in securing the beautiful parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park. General Fitzgerald, while a firm believer in a service uniform, at the same time always advocated the retention of a distinctive or dress uniform for special functions. General Fitzgerald was fortunate in being surrounded by a staff of workers, and among his officers were such men as Col. Francis V. Greene, Col. T. H. Barber, Col. R. W. Leonard, Col. S. H. Olin, Major H. Saye Van Duzer, Major A. P. Montant, Major A. De L. Andrews and others. General Fitzgerald, who resigned from the National Guard Dec. 31, 1907, was a member of the Army Relief Society, G.A.R., 7th Regiment Veterans, University Club, and other organizations, and his death will be widely mourned. His only son was killed by a railroad train at Great Neck, L.I., in November, 1906. He never recovered from the shock of his son's death and his decline in health had been steady since that time.

Comdr. John B. Bernadou, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1908. Commander Bernadou was born in Philadelphia Nov. 14, 1858, and was graduated at Annapolis in the class of 1880. He was promoted ten numbers for gallantry in action off Cardenas, Cuba, in 1898, where he was wounded while commanding the torpedo boat Winslow. His last sea duty was as executive officer of the U.S.S. Kearsarge, and his last shore duty was as naval attaché at Rome and Vienna. While in Seoul, Korea, in 1884-5, during the first uprising, Commander Bernadou took charge of Japanese refugees and succeeded in getting them safely to the coast. The Japanese government, in recognition of these services, presented him with some magnificent vases, whose acceptance was authorized by Congress. Commander Bernadou was known as the father of the smokeless powder in the American Navy, and he was the officer who ran the torpedo boat Winslow in under the guns of Cardenas in one of the first engagements of the war and barely escaped with his life and vessel. During this engagement the Winslow's steering gear was crippled by the heavy fire and she became unmanageable. Five of the boat's crew, including Ensign Worth G. Bagley, were killed. For nearly an hour the Winslow was raked and riddled by the Spanish guns, when the revenue cutter Hudson was able to tow the boat away from her perilous position. Commander Bernadou, although seriously wounded, lay in his berth and calmly wrote out a brief report of the battle. The official report of the engagement sent to Washington by Commander Remey, then at Key West, said of the Winslow's commander: "Lieutenant Bernadou is one of the most accomplished men in the Navy. He is a linguist and has a high standing as an expert in explosives. During a recent experience of the Winslow in a terrible storm off the eastern coast he navigated the little vessel with marvelous skill and brought her safely to Delaware Breakwater." In the professional discussion of the battle of Cardenas later in the war some criticism was heard of the officer who ordered the Winslow to go into Cardenas Bay, but no word of complaint was ever heard from Lieutenant Bernadou. His entire career in the Navy was one of activity and usefulness. He had a scholarly acquaintance with the French, Spanish, Italian, German and Russian languages. In chemistry he was classed as a scientist and his experiments conducted while he was attached to the Ordnance Bureau are believed to have resulted in the manufacture of smokeless powder in this country. The discovery of the principle is credited to Commander Bernadou by his brother officers and naval officials generally. He gained distinction as an author, particularly in his work on scientific subjects. His productions are: "A Trip Through Northern Corea," "Pyrocollodion Smokeless Powder," "Smokeless Powder," "Nitrocellulose and Theory of the Cellulose Molecule," translated from the Russian by Vice-Admiral Makaroff, and "Questions in Naval Tactics." Commander Bernadou's remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington with full military honors Oct. 5. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's P.E. Church, 23rd street, near Washington Circle. A battalion of marines, headed by the full Marine Band, escorted the funeral party to the cemetery, and a squad of bluejackets served as body bearers. The following officers of the Navy served as honorary pallbearers: Rear Admiral R. P. Rodgers, Comdr. W. S. Sims, F. C. Bowers, C. M. Knepper and J. L. Jayne and Prof. P. R. Alger.

Mr. Charles F. Patterson, brother of the late Capt. George T. T. Patterson, 14th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, died at La Junta, Colo., Sept. 29.

Capt. Daniel A. French died at his home, 1225 6th street, S.W., Washington, D.C., Tuesday, Oct. 6, after an illness of several weeks. Thirty years ago Captain French entered the United States Lighthouse Service and commanded lighthouse tenders on Chesapeake Bay and at other points on the coast. Entering the United States Army Engineer Service, Captain French navigated the first of the big dredging machines built for the engineers from Philadelphia to New Orleans. Later he took dredges to Savannah, Boston and other points on the coast, and also to Lake Michigan, by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. Of recent years he has been in the United States Quartermaster's Department service.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., retired, left Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, for Fort Monroe, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. William D. Owens, U.S.N., will spend the winter at the Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, N.H.

A son, Wendel Elliott, was born to the wife of Lieut. Edward Goff Elliott, 9th U.S. Cav., at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21, 1908.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, have taken an apartment at The Gordon, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Miss Reta Spurgin has gone to Fort Washington, Md., to spend the winter with her brother, Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Denny have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their residence at 1634 Connecticut avenue for the winter.

Mrs. McMurray and the Misses McMurray, widow and daughters of the late Colonel McMurray, U.S.A., have returned to Washington, D.C., from an extensive trip to Alaska and California.

Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.A., and Mrs. Atwater have taken a house at 4439 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. William H. Monroe, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Ossining, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1908.

Asst. Naval Constr. Geo. S. Radford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Radford will spend the winter at 56 Court street, Portsmouth, Va.

Mrs. J. R. Clagett and Miss Clagett have taken an apartment at "The Alston," 21st street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, U.S.N., and Col. and Mrs. W. G. Ellis, U.S.A., have been at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, this week.

Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, U.S.N., have returned to their house on Massachusetts avenue after spending the summer at Nantucket.

Mrs. Beatty, wife of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., has taken an apartment in the Cordova, Washington, D.C., where she will spend the winter.

Rear Admiral James G. Green, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Green closed their season in Newport, Oct. 3, and started for North Carolina for the autumn and winter.

Capt. O. W. Budd, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Miss Elsa Budd, are just returning to their home in San Antonio, Texas, after spending the summer on the New England coast.

Capt. H. Q. Hebbingshaus, who was recently detached from the German Embassy, has been at the Wolcott, and Capt. H. Relzman, who replaces him in Washington, is staying at the same hotel.

At the wedding of Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer to George C. White, Jr., on Oct. 29, in Grace Church, New York city, Capt. Nathan K. Averill, of the 7th Cavalry, U.S.A., will be the best man.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis M. Gunnell, U.S.N., who have opened their Washington house for the season, will have as their guest for a part of the winter Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Lieutenant Brooke, U.S.A.

Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, N.Y., returned on Oct. 3 on the New York, of the American Line, from a trip to Europe with Mrs. King, having visited Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany and England.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gheen, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Gheen, are in St. Paul, Minn., where they are the guests of Mrs. Gheen's brother, Mr. Frederick D. Monfort, for several weeks.

Paymr. Charles Conrad, U.S.N., and Mrs. Conrad and their four little daughters have returned to Washington from Sciasconset, Nantucket Island, Mass., where Mrs. Conrad and the children have been spending the summer.

Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N., entertained very delightfully at dinner at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 28, and those enjoying Paymaster Morris's hospitality were Mr. and Mrs. Tazewell Taylor, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin and Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner.

Capt. J. Clayton Erb, 3d Regiment of Pa. N.G., whose domestic troubles had brought him unpleasant newspaper notoriety for some weeks past, was shot and instantly killed, Oct. 6, at his home, Red Gables, Delaware county, near Glen Riddle, Pa., by Mrs. Catherine Beisel, a sister-in-law of Captain Erb.

Miss L. Weaver, the daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., has gone to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to spend several weeks with her brother, Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, U.S.A. Col. and Mrs. Weaver have returned from Chevy Chase, Md., and opened their apartment at the Farragut, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., commanding the battleship New Hampshire, was at the State and Navy Departments, Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, and the New Hampshire was ordered to Bridgeport, Conn., on Oct. 12, for a celebration of Columbus Day by the United Italians of America. An Italian cruiser is also expected to be present.

Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, Governor of Gibraltar, on Oct. 2, entertained at luncheon Captains Veedor and Caperton, commanders, respectively, of the U.S. battleships Alabama and Maine, and the principal officers of their ships. There were numerous other entertainments and exchanges of visits between American and British officers and officials.

Mrs. Robert G. Heiner, wife of Dr. Heiner, U.S.N., entertained very charmingly at luncheon at her home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 2. The table was beautifully decorated with roses and maidenhair ferns. Those enjoying Mrs. Heiner's hospitality were Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Miss Belle Heath, Miss Bessie Merritt and Miss Mary King Nash.

The ward room officers of the U.S.S. Carolina entertained very delightfully at dinner on Sept. 20. The table was attractively decorated and among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Baker, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Christy, Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Capt. W. A. Marshall, Dr. Frank C. Cook, Ensign H. K. Aiken and Lieut. R. O. Underwood, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, captain, U.S.A., chief Philippine Constabulary, was in New York last week, coming from Boston, where he attended a banquet by the Tavern Club, on Oct. 5, in honor of Vice-Governor General Forbes, of the Philippine Islands. He left New York on Oct. 8 for Washington, D.C., prior to returning to the Philippine Islands, and will sail on the transport leaving the United States on Nov. 5.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending Oct. 7, 1908, included the following: Capt. R. S. Abernethy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Abernethy; Lieut. John A. Holabird, Gen. E. M. Hayes and Lieut. M. E. Locke, U.S.A.; Lieut. Armin Mueller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mueller; Lieut. D. P. Card, U.S.A.; Capt. P. S. Bond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bond; Paymr. John F. O'Mara, U.S.N.; Capt. Garrison McCaskey, U.S.A.; Surg. Allen E. Peck, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peck, and Lieut. G. E. Humphrey, U.S.A.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., coaled his ship, the Roosevelt, from the Erik at Etah, Greenland, and steamed northward on the night of Aug. 17. The Roosevelt is well supplied with Eskimos, dogs and walrus meat. The season so far has been unusually cold and stormy in the North, with almost continuous rain and snow, but no ice had been seen in the entire voyage, except a narrow string of light scattering ice off the Labrador coast on the evening of July 23. These facts were reported to the Navy Department in a letter from Mr. Peary which reached the Department Oct. 7.

Major and Mrs. Wm. A. Shunk, 8th U.S. Cav., are staying at 101 Cass street, Chicago, Ill.

A daughter was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. P. M. Goodrich, 9th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 24, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Comly, 3d U.S. Cav., are spending the month of October at No. 2 West 32d street, New York city.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Caroline Kean Gallup, wife of Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Havana, Cuba, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1908.

Col. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Leach were passengers on the Vaderland, which left New York on Oct. 3 for Dover and Antwerp.

Major F. J. Ives, U.S.A., retired, and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Druen at Bardstown, Ky. Mr. Druen was formerly in the 17th U.S. Infantry and resigned several years ago.

Mrs. Newton and Miss Marie Newton, of Washington, will spend the winter in Norfolk, that they may be near Mrs. Newton's son, Lieut. John Newton, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Barracks.

Mrs. Veeder, the wife of Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., and children have returned to Washington, D.C., from their country place in Prince William county, Va., and opened their Q street residence.

Mrs. West, wife of Capt. E. E. West, U.S. Marine Corps, and their son have joined Captain West at Mare Island, Cal., where he is now temporarily stationed, and will accompany him to the Philippines on the Nov. 5 transport.

Mrs. Ira Austin Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, 11th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. James A. Doyle, are in Washington at 1204 N street, N.W., and will remain there until the return of Lieutenant Smith's regiment from Cuba.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Fitzhugh have closed their house in Sheridan Circle, Washington, and are at the Hotel Wolcott, New York. They are making final preparations for a winter in Europe, and will sail next week, not returning to Washington for a year.

Mrs. William H. Johnston and Miss Genevieve Johnston are spending a month at Hotel Barnett, New York city, after which they will accompany Major Johnston from Washington to Fort Crook, Neb., when he joins his regiment from duty at the Army War College.

Lieut. Comdr. Geo. W. Williams, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Montana at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 29. The tables were attractively decorated with pink roses. The guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. Roland Curtin, Lieut. A. Bronson, Lieut. W. R. White, War. Mach. K. D. Grant, Lieut. W. Brown, and Paymr. A. F. Huntington, all U.S.N.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis (club room) Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, 1908, at half-past six o'clock. Board of officers will meet at six o'clock. Dinner will be served at half-past seven. Following the dinner, Companion Bvt. Major Henry G. Hicks will read a paper entitled "Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain."

The Navy appeals strongly to the accomplished Turn-bull girls, and the third of the sisters, Miss Edith, will be wedded early in the new year to Paymr. Goldsborough, now stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Miss Gladys Turn-bull, it will be recalled, married Lieutenant Vulte last spring, and Elsie is the wife of Captain South, of the Marine Corps. Philadelphia society is looking forward with much pleasure to a brilliant nuptial function. —Town Topics, New York, Oct. 1.

Mr. Thomas A. Bayard, son of the late Ambassador Bayard, and Miss Elizabeth B. du Pont, daughter of Mrs. Alexis Irene du Pont and the late Dr. Alexis I. du Pont, were married at Rencourt, near Greenville, Del., Oct. 3, 1908, by the Rev. Thomas A. Davies, Jr., rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Worcester, Mass. The marriage unites members of two of the oldest and most prominent families in Delaware. The bride is a cousin of United States Senator Du Pont.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, who is passing a few days at his country home at Owego, N.Y., has received from Major George B. McClellan of New York a letter inviting him to serve as a member of the committee to arrange for a proper celebration by the metropolis, on Feb. 12 next of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. "Such an appointment," says the Owego Daily Record, "would be considered a high honor to any veteran and the invitation will be accepted by the General and he will go to New York for the first meeting of the committee, which will be on Oct. 8 at the Mayor's office."

The organization of the national association of clerks and draughtsmen in the employ of the Navy Department was perfected at a conference of delegates from the seven Atlantic coast navy yards on Oct. 7. This organization is modeled upon, and is the outgrowth of, the association of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. John J. Joyce, president of the New York association, was chosen president; Ellis A. Butt, of Norfolk, was chosen first vice-president; Alva B. Parry, of Charleston, second vice-president; Frank W. Armour, of Brooklyn, secretary, and Leroy B. Greene, of Boston, treasurer. The purpose of the organization is to secure better working conditions for the classified employees of the Navy.

The first of the series of weekly dances given by the commandant and the officers of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., took place Saturday evening, Sept. 26, and was one of the most enjoyable events of the week. Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. D. Taussig received and among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Quinby, Dr. and Mrs. I. T. Kite, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Christy, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C.; Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. G. DuBose, Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Mrs. Roland Curtin, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. Robert G. Heiner, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Bettie Galt, Miss Mary Mears Galt, Miss Louise Taylor, Miss Mary Payne, Ensign and Mrs. James W. Hayward, Lieut. R. A. Abernethy, U.S.N. and Lieut. Taussig, U.S.N.

The Alcade of Placetas, Cuba, sent a letter dated at Placetas, Cuba, Sept. 21, 1908, to the commander of the United States forces in reference to a visit of the 15th Cavalry Band to that place, which said: "Interpreting public sentiment in this city, I have the honor to express to you that the people here are very grateful to the 15th Cavalry Band for services rendered under your command, and I beg to offer many thanks for the several concerts given at the public park." The band, which is stationed at Cienfuegos, visited Placetas for two weeks, beginning Sept. 6, 1908. The trips to and from Placetas were made by marching, the last day of the return trip traveling thirty-four miles—pretty good for an organization of old gray horses. Placetas is about eighty miles from Cienfuegos by trail.

Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Auman are at Alden, Erie Co., New York, where they will be until Nov. 1.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., retired, has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to Chicago and an extended tour through the Middle West.

Col. W. A. Boyd, Col. Harry Knight and Col. Lewis E. Griffith, prominent in G.A.R. affairs, have been appointed a committee to draft a bill giving state pensions to Civil War veterans.

Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 814 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., after several weeks spent in Western North Carolina.

Capt. S. J. Mulhall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mulhall have returned to the Hollies, near Ballston, Va., from a visit to their son-in-law, Lieutenant Sayer, their daughter and granddaughter at Fort Logan, Cal.

Miss Eleanor Sheean, daughter of Mrs. Sheean and the late Chief Btsn. T. Sheean is visiting in Vallejo, and the friends of this young lady hope she will decide to remain there. Miss Sheean is quite an accomplished musician.

Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., retired, has decided to make his home at Tucson, Ariz., and will go there during the month of October. His son, Dr. E. S. Godfrey, Jr., is already located there. Mrs. Godfrey will join them in the near future.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington from Norwich, Vt. Mrs. Converse and the Misses Maud Shelby and Olga Converse are still in Vermont, but will reach Washington about the middle of October.

Mr. O. W. Fowler, wife of Lieutenant Fowler, U.S.A., returned Saturday, Oct. 3, on the Lorraine from a four months' visit at her old home in Paris. Lieut. and Mrs. Fowler have taken rooms at 252 King George street, Annapolis, Md., for the winter.

Mrs. William B. Reynolds is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. R. Hoffmire, at Pueblo, Colo. Mrs. Reynolds has just returned from La Junta, Colo., where she spent the last three weeks at the home of her brother, Mr. Charles F. Patterson, who passed away Sept. 29.

A beautiful dinner at the Nobles Club was given in Tokio, Japan, Oct. 6, by Admiral Count Togo and Countess Togo. Lieut. Comdr. John A. Dougherty, U.S.N., the American naval attaché, on behalf of Colonel Thompson, presented Admiral Togo with a large silver loving cup.

Among those in attendance at the Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion at Burlington, Vt., Sept. 30, were Gens. O. O. Howard, Vermont; R. H. Pratt, Cols. Jacob H. Smith, Michigan; S. P. Jocelyn, Vermont; G. A. Goodale, Massachusetts; E. S. Godfrey, Kansas, and Col. James Jackson, Oregon.

Rear Admiral William J. Barnette, U.S.N., is a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., having been admitted to the institution Oct. 5. He has been in ill health for some time, and was at the hospital recently with a view to determining whether or not an operation for stomach trouble would be necessary. He returned to be operated upon by Dr. J. M. T. Finney.

Capt. A. J. Dougherty, 30th U.S. Inf., who served as Governor of Santiago Province during six months prior to the induction into office of the duly elected Cuban candidates, was the guest at a banquet in Havana Oct. 3, at which his administration was heartily indorsed. Speeches were made and toasts proposed by Mayor Grillo, Governor Manduely, Manuel Guevara, and Judge Luis Cava, Captain Dougherty responded in Spanish. The entertainment came to an end with a ball at the Union Club.

The Century has under way, for early publication, papers, from several sources, which will give the public an intimate view of the methods, motives and character of the late Grover Cleveland. The papers will include an illustrated sketch by Prof. Andrew F. West on the ex-President's residence at Princeton, and his interesting and influential connection with the affairs of a great university. It will also have in an early number the interview with the German Emperor obtained by a New York writer on board the Emperor's yacht while it was cruising in Norwegian waters this summer.

The Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized on Oct. 5 in the city of Detroit, Mich., and the following officers for the ensuing year elected and installed: Commander, Brig. Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. H. M. Duffield, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Ensign S. Hendrie, late U.S.N.; recorder, Lieut. C. F. Kross, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. A. B. Waller, U.S.V.; treasurer, Ensign W. P. Parker, late U.S.N.; members of the council, Major C. B. G. de Narcrede, U.S.V.; Col. S. Y. Seyburn, U.S.V.; Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U.S.V.; Ensign E. D. Standish, late U.S.N.; Lieut. C. E. Lathrop, late U.S.N.

The 19th U.S. Veteran Association received a very agreeable surprise at their meeting Oct. 2, 1908, in Detroit, Mich., the organization being presented with a beautiful regulation flag by the lady friends of the order. The flag was presented by Ord. Sergt. John Annis, U.S.A., retired, on behalf of the donors, in a brief speech, and accepted by President T. L. Dodge. The following letter accompanied the flag (also an escort of about twenty-five ladies): "To the 19th U.S. Infantry Veteran Association: Please accept this flag, one that you have followed with honor to yourselves and country. Remember that the regiment from which you take your name, and of which you have been members, have carried Old Glory on many a hard-fought field. In tendering this flag we know it will be as safe with the 19th U.S. Veteran Association as if it was in the center of the old regiment." After the ceremony of presentation an adjournment was taken, lunch being served and a general good time followed, addressed being made by Peter Abt, J. L. Clausen, William Cowan and others.

Of the officers in the Pay Corps of the Army, Lieutenant Colonel Wallace and Majors Ray and Lynch, of the permanent establishment, are in the Philippines and Majors Suplee, Castle, Sweezy, Hammond, Arrowsmith and Greenough, of the detailed officers. Colonel Wallace has been on foreign service altogether three years and three months, Major Ray two years and nine months, Major Lynch over four years, Major Suplee nearly three years, Major Castle over four and one-half years, Major Sweezy three years and nine months, Major Arrowsmith three years and four months, Major Greenough two years and four months. Majors Rochester and Gambrill, now in this country, have had over five years' foreign service; Majors Lord, Dawes, Keleher, Canby and Stanton over four years, the last only a little over one month short of five years. The foreign service of Colonel Payson, Majors Downey, Smith and Stevens has exceeded three years that of Colonels Comgys and Wallace, Majors Pickett, Goodman, Slaughter, Houston, Holloway and Lynch, two years.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. J. King, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 6, 1908.

Mrs. J. E. Greer and daughters are now located at 17 Carnegie avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Gen. E. Van A. Andruss, U.S.A., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wm. E. Otto, at 61 Park street, Buffalo, N.Y.

A daughter, Katharine Babcock, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Oct. 5, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bristol, are entertaining her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, of Mobile, in Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. Stedman have returned to Washington after an absence of several months and reopened their home on New Hampshire avenue for the season.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell, who have been traveling in the West, have returned to Washington, D.C.

Miss Emilie Fitch, the daughter of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., is visiting for several weeks at Overhook, Pa.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Capt. A. L. Fuller, Coast Art., at San Francisco, Cal., and expects to return East by way of Panama to Fort Monroe, Va., before the holidays.

Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price have returned to their apartment at The Cairo, Washington, D.C., after a summer spent at the Hotel Bay View, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington after spending the summer near Williamstown, Mass. Her daughter, Miss Maxwell, will be married to Mr. Edwin Corning, of Albany, N.Y., early in the winter.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., being unable to attend, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., spoke in behalf of the men of the Navy on Oct. 7 at the opening of the new \$325,000 Seaman's Institute at 507 West street, Manhattan, New York city, which had been aided by Mrs. Russell Sage to the extent of \$150,000.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week included the following: Lieut. F. C. Phelps and Lieut. Rhee Jackson, U.S.A.; Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. J. C. Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, U.S.A., and child; Gen. J. A. Buchanan and Major William Stephenson, U.S.A.; Major C. M. Truitt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Truitt; Gen. H. H. Bandholz, Phil. Scouts.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will be held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13-16, beginning with the usual informal reception, to be held on the evening of Oct. 12 at the Piedmont Hotel. Papers will be read by Col. Louis M. Maus, M.C., U.S.A.; Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, U.S.N.; Dr. Robert Swart, late U.S.N.; Surg. Lloyd W. Curtis, U.S.N.; Capt. James M. Phalen, U.S.A., and Lieut. Henry J. Nichols, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey, adjutant general, has notified the Secretary of War that he will ask to be retired December 25, when he will be promoted colonel, following the retirement of Col. Peter S. Bonus, 9th Cav. Col. Hickey will retire with the rank of brigadier general by reason of having had service during the Civil War. He was surgeon's steward in the Navy from April 4, 1864, when he was 15 years old, to May 15, 1865. July 11, 1867, he entered the Military Academy.

Authority has been granted Major C. W. Kutz to accept the invitation of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to act on a commission to make a report on a plan for the improvement of the waterfront of that city. The service is a voluntary one for which no compensation is provided and the Judge Advocate General has rendered an opinion that there is nothing in the law or Army Regulations that would forbid Major Kutz performing the service if he desires to do so.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Vern S. Purnell, Mahomet, Ill.; Olin W. Moss, Lake Charles, La.; Kirby A. Roy, alternate, Mansura, La.; William W. Tennant, alternate, Bunkie, La.; Thomas G. Lanphier, Omaha, Neb.; William T. Rose, alternate, Omaha, Neb.; John I. Byrne, New York, N.Y.; Donald G. Warner, alternate, Tonawanda, N.Y.; Julius R. Deering, Tripp, S.D.; Albert J. Harno, alternate, Highmore, S.D.; James D. Christian, Lynchburg, Va.; James E. Edmunds, alternate, Lynchburg, Va.; Robert Slaughter, alternate, Lynchburg, Va.; Lee G. Mitchell, alternate, Omaha, Neb.

The Military Surgeon for September says: "In view of the fact that Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, must be retired by age in January next, considerable agitation has already begun in official circles as to his successor. Among the colonels of the Army Medical Department may be found material of the very highest character, so that the President's selection need not be embarrassed by the lack of a suitable man. Among those mentioned are Col. Valery Havard, president of the Army Medical School; Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, chief surgeon of the Philippines; Col. Louis M. Maus, chief surgeon of the Department of Luzon; Col. George H. Torney, commandant of the Presidio General Hospital; and Col. William C. Gorgas, of the Isthmian Canal Commission."

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The court-martial appointed to meet at Washington Barracks for the trial of Capt. Frank A. Cook, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, found that officer guilty of the charges made and sentenced him to dismissal. The President in reviewing the case decided, by reason of the officer's long and faithful service and his ability in his line of work, to commute the sentence to a reduction of four files.

Within a few weeks two companies of Coast Artillery will be added to the force at Fort Washington, Md., the barracks under construction for them being almost completed. Their advent will mean the presence of five companies, or nearly 700 officers and men. The increase is necessary for the proper care of the guns there.

In the three days' celebration in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6, 7 and 8, in honor of opening the mammoth new bridge over the Connecticut river, there was an interesting military parade on Oct. 8, which was one of the highest drawing cards of the celebration. Adj. Gen. George M. Cole was grand marshal, and the troops participating were: 1st Battalion, U.S. Coast Art., Major W. E. Ellis, U.S.A.; National Guard, Colonel Fitch; 1st Co., Signal Corps; 2d Regiment, Inf., Colonel Geddes; 1st Regiment, Inf., Colonel Hickey; Coast Artillery Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Dorsey; 1st Separate Company; five divisions, Naval Militia, Com-

mander Cornwell; Governor's Guards, 1st Company, Governor's Foot Guard, Major Cheney; 2d Company, Governor's Foot Guard, Major Brown, Putnam Phalanx, Major Allen; Battery A, Field Art., Captain Page; Troop A, Cav., Captain Ludington; Governor's Guard, 1st Company, Governor's Horse Guard, Major Barton; National Guard, wagon train with cavalry escort.

In the case of 1st Lieutenant Hill, of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, stationed at Fort Porter, the J.A. General has rendered the opinion that as officers of the Medical Reserve Corps hold dormant commissions, which they may have accepted although they have not entered on active duties, and are called into service when an emergency requires, the date when the pay of such officers on active duty begins is when they are at the post and enter on the assigned duty.

Seven officers of the Army on duty in the Department of the East completed their three days' walking test of fifty miles on Oct. 7 with plenty of time to spare, and none dropped by the wayside, and they were from all accounts in fine condition and enjoyed the outing. They averaged 17.16 miles each day, and were accompanied by an ambulance drawn by a mule team, which carried overcoats and pouches. The seven officers who made the walk finished fresh. They were Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, senior officer; Major George T. Holloway, Pay Dept.; Major D. Skerrett, Pay Dept.; Major A. W. Kimball, Q.M. Dept.; Major Arthur M. Edwards, Sub. Dept.; Major Wirt Robinson, Coast Art., and Major Archibald Campbell, of the Coast Artillery. The party left Governors Island about 7:15 a.m., and from the Battery traveled via the subway to the Nevins street station in Brooklyn. From there they walked to Coney Island and back again, covering seventeen and some odd miles on each trip, so as to make a total of fifty miles. On Oct. 5, when the first lap was walked, the officers covered the distance in a little over five hours, and on Oct. 6 the walk was done in six hours, including a stop of almost an hour for eating and smoking, which gave the officers several hours to spare from the schedule. The walk of Oct. 7 was done in a more leisurely fashion than the others, for the officers had almost ten hours in which to walk the last seventeen miles.

The route taken by the officers was through Prospect Park and along the Ocean parkway to Coney Island. At the edge of the Atlantic the military pedestrians touched the sea wall and then retraced their steps. On the return journey a stop was made at a Park Circle restaurant for a bite and a smoke. The weather was delightful each day.

A typhoon, which raged in the harbor of Manila Oct. 4, did much damage over a wide area. The artillery barracks at Camp Stotsenburg were destroyed, while the cavalry barracks were badly damaged. The total loss is reported to be about \$36,000.

A report from the island of Mindanao under date of Oct. 3 tells of a recent battle between scouts and outlaws Moros, in which more than a dozen casualties occurred. An outpost company of scouts was attacked on Keithley Road by a band of fifty Moros. In the first sudden onslaught one of the scouts was killed and two were wounded. The company rallied, however, driving off the superior force with a loss of nine natives killed and several wounded.

#### THE ARMY.

##### S.O. OCT. 8, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C., relieved from Philippines Division to San Francisco for further orders.

Capt. Clyde S. Ford relieved duty in Philippines to take effect June 15, 1909, and will proceed to United States. Leave six months to take effect Dec. 15 is granted Captain Ford.

So much of orders 231, Oct. 3, as announces assignment of 2d Lieut. Arthur Bright Marston to 3d Infantry is revoked, he having declined the appointment.

Capt. Samuel D. McAlister having been found by retiring incapacitated for active services on account of disability incident thereto, is retired.

Leave for four months granted 1st Lieut. William S. Barriger.

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., is relieved from duty Philippines Division on arrival at San Francisco and will report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Captain Harry Burgess will report to the commanding officer, Jacksonville Barracks, La., for prescribed test in horseman-ship.

Leave six months account sickness is granted 1st Lieut. Beverly Daly.

First Lieut. Thomas Madden Foley, M.R.C., is assigned to duty. He will proceed to Fort Moultrie and report for duty.

Major Basil H. Dutcher, M.R.C., on leave at Plainfield, N.J., will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks and report for duty.

##### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

##### G.O. 153, SEPT. 23, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order amends Pars. 83, 160, 243, 256, 270, 906, 1104, 1292, 1293, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1364, 1365, 1390, and 1537, Army Regulations, 1908. Some of the principal amendments are as follows:

83. The death of an officer, with place, cause, day, and hour, will be reported without delay, by telegraph, by his immediate commander directly to The Adjutant General of the Army, and also to the department commander; and, if the officer was on the active list of the Army, whether or not his death was from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty. In case of the death of a retired officer, or of an officer on the active list who has no immediate commander, the medical officer, if one be present, or any officer having cognizance of the fact, will make the report to The Adjutant General of the Army. In case the officer was on the active list and died from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, The Adjutant General will notify the Paymaster General of that fact.

160. In case of the death of any soldier, it shall be the duty of his immediate commander to secure his effects and to prepare the inventory required by the one hundred and twenty-sixth Article of War, according to prescribed form, and to notify the nearest relative of the fact of death. Duplicates of the inventory, with final statements, and a report from the medical officer, if there is one having a knowledge of the facts, if not from the soldier's immediate commanding officer as to cause of death, and whether or not it was from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, will be sent to The Adjutant General of the Army. In case the soldier died while on the active list and from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, The Adjutant General will notify the Paymaster General of that fact.

1104. For their own headquarters and otherwise, except as provided in this paragraph, the use of public horses by officers will be regulated by department commanders in conformity with the necessities of the public service.

Officers below the rank of major who are required to be mounted will be furnished with one mount by the Quartermaster's Department in case they do not elect to provide themselves with suitable private mounts. Such public mounts will ordinarily be assigned one to the exclusive use of each officer and they, as well as the suitable private mounts authorized and kept by officers required to be mounted for their official use, will be foraged, stabled, shod, groomed, fed, watered, and furnished with veterinary treatment and medicine at Government expense. Should the circumstances of service at a particular station cause the number of Government mounts available for use under this paragraph to fall below the number of officers entitled to such mount under the law,

the post commander will regulate the use of the public mounts actually on hand with due consideration for the service and the rights and duties of the individual officer concerned.

1292. Officers below the grade of major, required to be mounted, whether permanently or temporarily, will be furnished with a proper mount by the Quartermaster's Department. Such officers may, however, provide themselves with suitable mounts at their own expense and of their exclusive ownership, and any officer of the grades indicated who so provides himself shall receive an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount, and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. An officer claiming additional pay for providing his own mount must personally certify on each account that he was suitably mounted at his own expense, and is the actual and exclusive owner of the mount or mounts in question. In case an officer is only temporarily upon duty requiring him to be mounted, the authority by which he was placed upon such duty must accompany his first voucher and be cited upon subsequent vouchers upon which additional pay is claimed accompanied by a certificate that he has continued under the authority cited upon the mounted duty in question.

The officer's certificate upon his pay accounts will be taken as sufficient evidence that he is entitled to the additional pay authorized for providing his own mounts, until information is received by the paymaster from proper authority that such additional pay is to be stopped.

1293. Officers below the grade of major providing their own mounts do not forfeit the right to additional pay by reason of absence on account of sickness or on ordinary leave, nor will the mere fact that such officers are temporarily detached from the stations where their mounts are kept deprive them of their right to the additional pay so long as the horses are actually and exclusively owned and kept for their use in military service. When officers required to be mounted are temporarily separated from their mounts due to orders from the War Department placing them upon detached service which duty does not in itself require them to have their mounts with them, or when such officers are ordered to duty at overseas stations and at the time of departure the Government, for any reason whatever, refuses to transport their mounts either to or from such station, the right of such officers to draw the additional pay authorized under the provisions of Par. 1292 shall not be questioned, nor does the officer in either of the above cases forfeit the right to have his mounts maintained at Government expense as provided in Par. 1104.

1358. Any enlisted man honorably discharged at the termination of his first or any succeeding enlistment period who re-enlists after the expiration of three months shall be regarded as in his second enlistment; and an enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good any time lost during an enlistment period by desertion or, in the case of enlistments made on or since May 11, 1908, by unauthorized absences exceeding one day, but any soldier who receives an honorable discharge for the convenience of the Government after having served more than half of his enlistment shall be considered as having served an enlistment period within the meaning of the Act of May 11, 1908. Any enlisted man of the Army in active service on May 11, 1908, who had a prior service entitling him to re-enlist pay is entitled to credit for one enlistment period on account of such service regardless of whether on that date he was on a status of "entitled to re-enlist pay," or on a status of a certain year of continuous service.

1359. Any enlisted man honorably discharged at the termination of an enlistment period who re-enlists within three months thereafter shall be entitled to continuous service pay in addition to the initial pay provided by the Act of May 11, 1908, as follows: Where the initial pay is thirty-six or more dollars a month, an increase of four dollars monthly pay for and during the second enlistment, and a further monthly increase of four dollars for and during each subsequent enlistment up to and including the seventh. Where the initial pay is fifteen and sixteen dollars, an increase of three dollars monthly pay for and during the second and third enlistments each, and a further monthly increase of one dollar for and during each subsequent enlistment up to and including the seventh. After the seventh enlistment the pay shall remain as in the seventh enlistment.

1360. Any private first class of engineers, ordnance, Signal Corps, and Hospital Corps, trumpeters, musicians of Infantry, Artillery and Engineers, or private of the Hospital Corps, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Signal Corps, or private second class, Engineers and Ordnance, honorably discharged at the termination of his first enlistment period who re-enlists within three months of the date of such discharge shall, upon re-enlistment, receive an amount equal to three months' pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge.

Pars. 1105, 1294, and 1389, Army Regulations, 1908, are rescinded.

##### G.O. 155, SEPT. 25, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order rescinds G.O. 55, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Oct. 21, 1895, relating to rules and regulations for the government of military convicts at forts, and publishes new instructions.

The order is signed by Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, Acting Chief of Staff, and consists of forty-one paragraphs. It provides, among other things, that short service convicts may be paroled for duty in the Q.M. Department, the others being kept on hard labor, except on Sundays and holidays. Diet shall be determined by the commanding officer. Wrongs will be righted if possible and explanations for offenses reported allowed, but frivolous or untrue complaints will be punished. Punishment will be by deprivation of a meal, locking in cell when not at work, performing extra or disagreeable work, extra duty, solitary confinement, bread and water, forfeiture of good-conduct time.

##### G.O. 157, OCT. 2, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Par. II, G.O. No. 127, W.D., Aug. 11, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

II. The medal provided for by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, published in G.O. No. 125, W.D., July 9, 1906, will be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled thereto, on all occasions of ceremony, in the manner prescribed for badges of military societies in paragraph 8, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, the medal to be worn preceding the campaign badge.

The sections of the ribbon worn in lieu of this medal will be procured and worn by officers and enlisted men in the service in the same manner as those prescribed in paragraphs 5 and 7, G.O. No. 4, W.D., Jan. 11, 1905, as amended by G.O. No. 123, W.D., July 27, 1905, and in Par. 6, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 35, W.D., March 10, 1908.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Major Gen., A.C.S.

##### CIRCULAR 82, OCT. 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. The preliminary examination for appointment to the position of master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps, under the provisions of G.O. No. 77, W.D., April 6, 1907, will be held on Nov. 16, 1908.

II. Under the provisions of G.O. No. 4, W.D., Jan. 11, 1905, as amended by Par. II, G.O. No. 123, W.D., July 27, 1905, the gratuitous issue to enlisted men of bars and extra ribbons, to be worn with the service uniform in lieu of the certificate of merit and campaign badges and the Philippines Congressional medal, is restricted to two bars during an enlistment and two sections of ribbon a year. Issues of bars or ribbons in excess of that allowance will be charged at cost or issue price.

The issue of the certificate of merit and campaign badges was begun in January of the present year, and accompanying each badge were two covered bars and two extra ribbons, a sufficient number to cover the authorized issue for one year.

Requisitions for additional supply of bars and ribbons should therefore be limited to the following:

(a) For sale to officers.  
(b) For issue to enlisted men in excess of the authorized allowance, to be charged at cost or issue price.

(c) For issue to enlisted men in accordance with the established allowance.

In order to prevent accumulations at posts, requisitions for bars and ribbons should be restricted to the requirements for one year and should be made by post quartermasters and forwarded through military channels to the Quartermaster General of the Army. In the Philippines Division the requisitions from the posts in the division will be consolidated by the chief quartermaster of the division and forwarded to the Quartermaster General. Each requisition will state the number of officers and enlisted men at the post who are entitled to the several badges.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Major Gen., A.C.S.

G.O. 112, SEPT. 24, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO. Troops I and K, 5th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M., will proceed by marching to Albuquerque, N.M., for the purpose of being present and assisting in the military features of the Irrigation Congress and International Exposition to be held at that place, which opens on Sept. 29.

G.O. 114, SEPT. 28, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf., aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of chief signal officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, to take effect Oct. 1.

By command of Brigadier General Thomas:

ROBERT L. HIRST, Major, G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 57, SEPT. 28, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. Major William G. Gamblin, having reported at these headquarters, this date, is announced as chief paymaster of the department.

G.O. 59, OCT. 2, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. Battery C, 3d Field Art., is relieved from duty in this department and will proceed on Oct. 3 to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 125, OCT. 1, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at the Army Building, New York, N.Y., in the case of Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, C.A.C. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Specification—"In that Captain Hancock did, by the excessive use of intoxicants, render himself unfit to perform properly his military duties and cause his admission into the post hospital on account of delirium tremens from about July 30, 1908, to about Aug. 5, 1908, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., during the months of June and July, 1908." The accused pleaded "not guilty." Findings—"Of the specification, 'guilty.' Of the charge, 'guilty.'"

Sentence—"And the court does therefore sentence him, Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, C.A.C., to be reduced thirty-five files in lineal rank of captains of Coast Artillery." Major General Grant, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case of Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, C.A.C., it is disclosed that since graduation from the Military Academy, the accused has been addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. For some time prior to the attack of delirium tremens, which is the basis of the specification, the accused consumed such a great amount of whisky as to render himself incapable of performing the duties of his office and a pitiable example to the members of the command with which he was serving."

Under modern conditions there does not exist in the United States a large corporation, engaged in industry, manufacturing or transportation, that would retain in its employ in a position of trust and responsibility a man with the personal habit of intemperance such as is proven that the accused has had. The standard of efficiency in the Army instead of being lower should be higher than that required of the most perfectly organized corporation, and the evil effects upon discipline of an example of chronic alcoholism in one selected for command are great to be tolerated.

For these reasons the sentence is believed to be inadequate, and is therefore reluctantly approved and will be duly executed. The Department Commander trusts that this trial and the resultant punishment will convince Captain Hancock, if he desires to remain in the Service, of the necessity of a complete change in his habits."

G.O. 170, SEPT. 30, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

I. Major Benjamin G. Morse, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting adjutant general and will report to the C.O., Camp Columbia, for duty.

II. First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., aide-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, is announced as acting adjutant general during the absence on leave of Major Charles M. Truitt, adjutant general.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey, A.G., to take effect upon his promotion to the grade of colonel of Cavalry. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., is relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take transport about Dec. 5, 1908, for the Philippines Islands, for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Capt. William Brooke, Q.M., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., at Manila, and will then proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Adolph Wels, now at Fort Miley, Cal., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. No. 206, W.D., Sept. 3, 1908, as directs that Post Q.M. Sergt. Adolph Wels be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is revoked. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clement G. Colesworth, now at the camp of instruction, Atascadero Ranch, Cal., upon completion of his duties at that camp will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gaddess, Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 221, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to include the name of Major Arthur M. Edwards, C.S., to be examined physically and take the walking test with the group directed to assemble at Fort Jay, N.Y. (Oct. 1, D.E.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William E. Keller, San Francisco, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Sept. 26, D.C.)

The following changes and assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: James Collins will report to the officer in charge of the sales and issue commissary, Manila, for duty, relieving Isaac Bernstein, who will proceed on first available transport to San Francisco for orders; Henry H. Grave, having reported, will be sent to Camp Hay, Samar, for duty, relieving John W. Stuble, who will be sent to Fort McKinley, Rizal, for duty, relieving Otto Koenig, who will be relieved at such time as to proceed by the transport leave to Manila Aug. 15, 1908, for San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. Morton J. Henry, C.S., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to New York city and report in person to the purchasing commissary for duty as an assistant in his office. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Henry Chapman, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. R. M. O'REILLY, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 18, D. Luzon.)

Major Irving W. Rand, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., for duty. (Aug. 18, D. Luzon.)

Leave for four months with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, M.C., to take effect upon being relieved from duty in this division. (Aug. 7, Phil. D.)

Major Charles M. Gandy, M.C., in addition to his present duties is detailed as instructor of military hygiene at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Capt. James Bourke, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph Pinquard, M.R.C., relieved. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James I. Mabee, M.C., is extended two months. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect Dec. 3, 1908, and will proceed on the first available transport after that date to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Oct. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Craig R. Snyder, M.C. (Oct. 6, D.E.)

Major Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13 to 16, 1908. Upon its adjournment he will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to rejoin his station in Cuba. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, will return to his proper station at Fort Sam Houston. (Oct. 1, D. W.D.)

First Lieut. George E. Chamberlain, M.R.C., on temporary duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., will remain on such duty until the return to that post of Capt. Chester J. Stedman, M.C., from leave, when he will return to his proper station, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (Sept. 24, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Andrew V. Stephenson, M.R.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will proceed to Manila for treatment. (Aug. 10, D. D.)

First Lieut. Anton R. Schier, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, his services being no longer required. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayle, M.R.C. (Sept. 5, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting orders, will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Oct. 1, D. Cal.)

#### CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. Alwin M. Guittard, now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (Aug. 7, Phil. D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest Jenks and John O. Brown, H.C., now at the division hospital, Manila, will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for duty. (Aug. 13, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gus J. Westerdahl, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick Haughey, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. No. 218, W.D., Sept. 18, 1908, relating to Sergts. 1st Class Alphonso van Aller, Benjamin F. Nudd and Samuel J. Harris, H.C., is revoked. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Nudd, H.C., Fort Logan, Col., will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Alphonso van Aller, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Samuel J. Harris, H.C. Sergt. 1st Class Harris will be sent on the first transport to Manila. (Oct. 7, 1908, W.D.)

#### PAT DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

The sick leave granted Col. William F. Tucker, assistant paymaster general, is extended two months. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 25, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John P. Hains, paymaster. (Sept. 25, D. Lakes.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. of E.

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., is relieved from further duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, and from further duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., and with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to New York city and take station thereat and report to the senior officer of the Board of Engineers for duty as disburser officer and recorder of that board, and to Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Graves, C.E., to take effect upon the completion of his work in the Department of the East. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., will repair to Washington for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Gun Forgings. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions and reduction in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be sergeants: Corps. Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn and Loyd V. Grover, to date Oct. 1, 1908. To be corporals: 1st Class Pvts. Charles F. Lewis, Lewis R. Godden, Michael J. Fogarty, Frank S. Lohman, Charles L. Blanchette, Jesse R. Jandorf, George W. Hull, Lawrence L. Youchim and Erastus C. Westmoreland and Pvt. Asa J. Etheridge, to date Oct. 1, 1908.

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division: To be first-class sergeant: Sergt. Grier P. Mobley to date Aug. 24, 1908. To be sergeant: Corp. James A. Richards to date Aug. 24, 1908. To be corporal: 1st Class Pvt. Emil V. Hook to date Aug. 24, 1908.

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., effective on or about Sept. 14, 1908. (Aug. 13, Phil. D.)

Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty at headquarters Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, and will join his proper station. (Aug. 13, Phil. D.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Major Percy E. Trippie, 3d Cav., is relieved from the command of the 3d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, and from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and assigned to temporary duty at these Headquarters, pending his physical examination and test ride, soon to take place. Upon completion of the latter duty, Major Trippie will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty with his squadron. (Sept. 28, D.T.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., with permission to visit Japan. (Aug. 12, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., now in the division hospital, Manila, is relieved from topographical duty under the direction of the chief engineer officer of the division, to take effect Aug. 15, 1908. (Aug. 12, Phil. D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. William S. Barriger, 8th Cav., Placetas, Prov-

ince of Santa Clara; will stand relieved from duty with this Army on Oct. 7, 1908, and will proceed from Havana, Cuba, on that date to comply with Par. 2, S.O. No. 208, W.D., Sept. 5, 1908. (Sept. 28, A.C.P.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, adjutant, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, is extended one month. (Sept. 30, D. Mo.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

First Sergt. Miller Toler, Troop D, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order at the post at which he is then serving, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., effective about Sept. 12, 1908. (Aug. 12, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William R. Pope, 10th U.S. Cav., now at Fort McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Aug. 11, D. Luzon.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., now convalescent and able to travel, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, to join his troop. (Sept. 28, D. Cal.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 20, 1908, is granted Major John B. McDonald, 15th Cav. (Oct. 6, D.E.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art., will, upon the departure of Battery C, 3d Field Art., from Fort Snelling, Minn., for its new station in the Department of Texas, remain at that post for a period not exceeding six days in order to complete reports, upon completion of which he is authorized to take advantage of the leave granted him. Upon the expiration of his leave he will join his battery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Oct. 1, D.D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th Field Art., was on Aug. 16 detached from Battery B, 6th Field Art., and is attached to Battery A, 6th Field Art., for duty.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Michel, 4th Field Art., to take effect on or about Nov. 12, 1908. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

First Lieut. James P. Marley, 6th Field Art., was on Aug. 14, assigned to Battery C.

In order to comply with Par. 8, S.O. 49, W.D., Feb. 28, 1908, Capt. John W. Kilbrell, Jr., 6th Field Art., was on Aug. 4 relieved from command of Battery F, 6th Field Art., and placed on the unassigned list. Capt. Arthur F. Cassells, 6th Field Art., is assigned to Battery F.

Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., Fort Wint, Grande Island, will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (Aug. 10, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 221, c.s., these headquarters, as directs Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., to take the physical examination and walking test with group to assemble at Fort Totten, N.Y., is amended so as to direct Major Campbell to take effect about the time of the examination. (Oct. 1, D.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Nudd, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Washington and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Bruce Cotten is relieved from assignment to the 2d Company and is placed on the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, now unassigned, is assigned to the 2d Company. He is relieved from his present duties aboard, the mine planter General Henry Knox, and will join the company to which he is assigned on Oct. 1, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable. (Oct. 1, D.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced: First Lieut. Clarence M. Condon promoted to captain, rank Sept. 21, 1908, assigned to 86th Company.

Second Lieut. Junnius Pierce promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 21, 1908, assigned to 153d Company. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Adam Slaker, C.A.C. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Capt. David Y. Beckham, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 155th Company, and is placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland, for duty on his staff. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

assigned upon his relief from duty at the Army War College or upon expiration of such leave as may be granted him when relieved. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month is granted Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., to take effect upon his return to Fort Thomas, Ky., from the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Sept. 28, D. Lakes.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Herman, Jr., 3d Inf. (Sept. 23, D. Col.)

Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., will report to Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., president of an Army retiring board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

The leave granted Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf., is extended to and including Nov. 4, 1908. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Hardman, 4th Inf. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty with the portion of his regiment stationed at that post. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 12, is granted Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Oct. 2, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 12, 1908, is granted Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Sept. 28, D.D.)

Second Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 6th Inf., will assume charge of construction work at Fort Lincoln, N.D., relieving 2d Lieut. Bowers Davis, 6th Inf., for duty. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William H. Simmons, 6th Inf., to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1908. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Sergt. John Lagan, Co. B, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Sergt. Peter L. Gladden, Co. D, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 6, W.D.)

Sergt. Max Rein, Co. G, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 9th Inf. (Sept. 30, D.T.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., is further extended one month. (Sept. 24, D. Lakes.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 25, A.C.P.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Chief Musician Thomas L. Wise, band, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Major Henry Swift, chaplain, 13th Inf., will report on Oct. 5, 1908, for physical examination. Unless reported upon adversely Major Swift will take the prescribed walking test on Oct. 6, 7 and 8, 1908, under supervision of the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 28, D. Mo.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Sampson, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Sept. 28, D. Col.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, 18th Inf., is transferred from the Division Hospital, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport Thomas Thomas, sailing from this port on Aug. 15, 1908. (Aug. 13, Phil. D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort McIntosh, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 19th Inf., of that duty. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about Oct. 3, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf. (Sept. 28, W.D.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf., will report by letter without delay to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., and Ord. Sergt. William N. Puckett, School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed on or about Oct. 15, 1908, to the camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., in order to make suitable preparations and properly carry out the tests of the Benet-Mercie automatic machine gun. (Sept. 30, D. Cal.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, unassigned, 21st Inf., was on Oct. 2 assigned to Company C, this regiment. First Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 21st Inf., on Oct. 2 was temporarily attached to Company E, this regiment, for duty.

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 21st Inf., was on Oct. 4 assigned to Co. I, 21st Inf.

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 22d Inf., will proceed, by first available transportation, from Fort Gibbon to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for station. (Sept. 28, D. Col.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 145, June 27, 1908, these headquarters, as directs 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., side-de-camp, to accompany Brig. Gen. Philip Read, to the United States, is revoked. Lieutenant Young will report to the officer in charge, military information division, for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (Aug. 14, Phil. D.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOTT.

Leave for two months is granted Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about Oct. 14, 1908. (Aug. 10, Phil. D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, 26th U.S. Inf., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department, and is assigned to duty as post Q.M. at Estadio Mayor, Manila, with station in Manila. (Aug. 21, D. Luzon.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf., upon date of arrival in the United States of the transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, Nov. 7, 1908, and to terminate upon date of departure from the United States of the transport to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, Cuba, Dec. 15, 1908. (Sept. 28, A.C.P.)

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th U.S. Inf., is detailed as athletic officer of Department of Luzon. (Aug. 10, D. Luzon.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Harry McElderry, P.S., having reported from

sick in division hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Aug. 14, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Henry H. Moore, P.S., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will resume a status of absence with leave. (Oct. 2, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George S. Thompson, P.S., is extended ten days. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: Second Lieut. Fred L. Gerlach from the 16th Company to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey from the unassigned list to the 16th Company. (Aug. 17, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Albert J. MacDonald, F.S., from sick in division hospital, Manila, to his station. (Aug. 15, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Major George H. McMaster, P.S., effective about Aug. 15, 1908. (Aug. 8, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry F. Schroeder, P.S., is extended one month. (Oct. 3, W.D.)

#### RETIRING OFFICERS.

Major James N. Morgan, retired, is relieved from duty at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Illinois, and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 1, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Wallace, Union, P.I., Sept. 2, 1908. Detail for the court: Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Charles W. Mason, 29th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 30th Inf.; Major Robert D. Read, 10th Cav.; Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav.; Major George H. Sands, 10th Cav.; Capts. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav.; John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav.; John F. Madden, 29th Inf.; George M. Grimes, 30th Inf.; Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., judge advocate. (Aug. 17, D. Luzon.)

#### HORSEMANSHIP TEST.

The following field officers, or such of them as may be on duty within the geographical limits of the department on the date specified, will report in person at Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 11, 1908, for physical examination under the direction of the chief surgeon of the department and on Monday, Oct. 12, 1908, for the purpose of undergoing a test in horsemanship provided they are not exempted from taking the ride: Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Cunlife H. Murray, 11th Cav.; Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf.; Major William L. Buck, 10th Inf.; Major Henry C. Fisher, M.C.; The riding test will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf. (Sept. 24, D. Lakes.)

The following field officers, or such of them as may be on duty within the geographical limits of the department on the date specified, will report in person at Fort Wayne, Mich., on Oct. 5, 1908, for physical examination, and on Oct. 6, 1908, for the purpose of undergoing a test in horsemanship: Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf.; Col. Milton B. Adams, C.E.; Lieut. Col. John Millis, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Edward C. Carter, M.C.; Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster; Major Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster; Major James A. Goodin, 7th Inf.; Major Charles Keller, C.E. The riding test will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf. (Sept. 26, D. Lakes.)

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at these headquarters, Oct. 5, 1908, for the purpose of examining such field officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Capt. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., Fort Crook, Neb.; 1st Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., Fort Omaha, Neb.; Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, Omaha, Neb. The following officers will report to the president of the above board for physical examination: Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, M.C.; Major James B. Erwin, I.G.; Major Chase W. Kennedy, A.G.; Major James B. Erwin, I.G.; will conduct the ride. (Oct. 1, D. Mo.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers consisting of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills; Col. Stephen C. Mills, General Staff; Col. Edward T. Brown, 5th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., and Capt. William Chamberlain, General Staff, is appointed to meet in Manila to determine the best location for the construction of barracks for regimental headquarters and one battalion, 5th Field Art. The board is authorized to visit Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Aug. 7, Phil. D.)

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 5, 1908, for the purpose of examining such field officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Capt. Arthur W. Morse, M.C.; Capt. James Bourke, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C. (Sept. 28, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Aug. 19, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. John W. Mayben, Troop D, 1st Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav.; Capt. George W. Goode, C.S., 1st Cav.; Capt. Malin Craig, Q.M., 1st Cav. (Aug. 11, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Malabang, Mindanao, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Ole Nelson, Troop G, 6th Cav., for the position of post ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf.; Capt. Joel R. Lee, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav. (Aug. 3, D. Min.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers. Detail: Members—Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art.; Lieut. Col. James S. Rogers, 1st Inf.; Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C.; Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Capt. Herbert G. Shaw, M.C. Recorder, 1st Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 1st Inf. (Oct. 5, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., and Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to examine, physically, officers ordered before it. (Sept. 29, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capts. James W. McAndrew, William P. Jackson, and George H. Shields, Jr., 3d Inf., is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., to examine into the loss of some three hundred dollars worth of quartermaster's property in steward's department of transport Dix. (Sept. 28, D. Col.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Tex., Sept. 30, 1908, for the examination of Battalion Sergt. Major Frank M. Baldey, 19th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 19th Inf. (Sept. 25, W.D.)

#### TO JOIN COMPANIES.

The following officers, upon the completion of the duties assigned to them in Par. 20, S.O. 221, Sept. 22, 1908, W.D., will join their proper commands: Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf.; Major William M. Wright, 8th Inf.; Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cav.; Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf. (Oct. 7, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS.

The appointment in the Army of the United States, with rank from Sept. 25, 1908, and the assignment to regiments and other organizations of the following named second lieutenants are announced. Each officer will proceed not later than Nov. 3, 1908, to the military post or station designated after his name and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days and upon being relieved from such duty will comply with the orders hereinafter given:

Herbert Hamlin White, 8th Cav., Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Chaucey St. Claire McNeill, 15th Cav., Washington Barracks, D.C.

John Pullman, 2d Cav., Fort Jay, N.Y.

Frank Keet Ross, 6th Cav., Fort Howard, Md.

Herman Kobbe, 1st Cav., Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

John Ashley Warden, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

John Caffery Walker, Jr., 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Victor McD. Whitside, 7th Cav., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Edward Postell King, Jr., 6th F.A., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Kenneth Shield Perkins, 2d F.A., Fort Monroe, Va.

Robert George Kirkwood, 4th F.A., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Harold Everett Marr, 2d F.A., Fort Banks, Mass.

Joseph W. Bumbough, 6th F.A., Washington Barracks, D.C.

William McCleave, 2d F.A., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.

Allan Clay McBride, 4th F.A., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Joe Reese Brabson, 3d F.A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Leonard Craig Sparks, 6th F.A., Fort Robinson, Nebr.

John Alden Crane, 5th F.A., Fort Howard, Md.

Albert Kenny Craven Palmer, 6th F.A., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Frederick Almyron Prince, 5th F.A., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Marshall Magruder, 6th F.A., Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Truby Cheney Martin, 5th F.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Wilbur Rogers, 1st F.A., Fort Riley, Kas.

Louis Roberts Dougherty, 2d R.A., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Samuel Roland Hopkins, 4th F.A., Fort Howard, Md.

Frederick Warren Stewart, 1st F.A., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Joseph Taylor Clement, 4th F.A., Fort De Soto, Fla.

John Henry Pirie, 39th C.A.C., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

George Roswell Norton, 83d C.A.C., Fort Revere, Mass.

Eugene Reynolds, 112th C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del.

Wilmer Alfred Danielson, 126th C.A.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Thomas Clinton Cook, 53d C.A.C., Fort Wayne, Mich.

Olin Harrington Longino, 127th C.A.C. (attached), Fort McPherson, Ga.

Peter Hill Ottosen, 150th C.A.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Edgar Hall Thompson, 102d C.A.C., Fort Adams, R.I.

Samuel Harvey McLeary, 15th C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La.

John Norton Reynolds, 11th C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del.

Lewis Edward Goodier, Jr., 55th C.A.C., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Rufus Foote Maddux, 121st C.A.C., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Herbert Austin McCune, 132d C.A.C., Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Lincoln Beaumont Chambers, 33d C.A.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Willie Craig Knight, 70th C.A.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

John Robert Ellis, 148th C.A.C., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

John Mather, 156th C.A.C., Fort Constitution, N.H.

Chester Raymond Snow, 17th C.A.C., Washington Barracks, D.C.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 3, 1908.

Mrs. T. C. Frost and children, of San Antonio, Texas, who have been the guests of Major and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall, returned to their home on Friday. The Reading and Sewing Club was entertained on Tuesday morning by Mrs. John M. Campbell, Infantry garrison. Mrs. William Gillmore will be the next hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris, Med. Reserve Corps, returned to the garrison Saturday from Walker, Minn., where they have been spending the past month. Dr. E. Harris, of Rochester, Minn., who accompanied his brother to Walker, has returned to his home.

Mrs. F. E. Nelson, of Piqua, Ohio, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William Gillmore, Infantry garrison. Col. William C. Rivers, Philippine Constabulary, and family, who have been the guests of Major and Mrs. Tyrone R. Rivers, Cavalry garrison, left on Tuesday to visit their homes in Virginia and Alabama, before returning to the Philippines.

Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., arrived during the week from Dale Creek, Wyo., and is the guest of Major and Mrs. Tyrone R. Rivers. Mrs. Cress is at present visiting Mrs. Westlake in Minneapolis and will join Captain Cress later. They will be staying at this garrison. Captain Cress is in command of Troop F, 4th Cav.

Major P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, returned to the garrison on Thursday from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies arrived at the garrison during the week from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station here.

Miss Frances Borden, of Manila, will arrive during the week and will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William Gillmore, wife of Lieutenant Gillmore, 28th Inf. Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey left the garrison on Tuesday for his new station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Lieut. L. W. Prunty, 4th Cav., has arrived from the maneuver camp at Dale Creek, Wyo., for station here. Lieut. Henry C. Pratt left on Thursday for Jamestown, N.D. Dental Surg. H. Voorhies left on Friday for a hunting trip to the southern part of the state.

Major William G. Gambrell, paymaster for the Department of Dakota, arrived on Thursday, and has taken apartments at the Angus. He relieved Major P. C. Stevens, who left for Washington, D.C., for duty as an assistant to Paymaster General Whipple. Battery D, 5th Art., from Fort Leavenworth, arrived at the garrison Saturday for station. The officers of the battery are: Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, Lieut. R. M. Danford and G. H. Paine.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton, Q.M.D., headquarters Department of Dakota, have taken apartments at The Marlborough.

The 3d Battalion of the 28th Infantry returned to the garrison Thursday from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where it has been engaged in military maneuvers for the past month. The return of the troops was not expected for two days, but the camp broke early and the trip home was made without delay. Major Fielder M. B. Beall is commanding officer of the troops. The officers and men came back in fine condition, and are glad to be at home again.

Work on the new bridge is progressing rapidly and the structure promises to be a splendid piece of engineering.

Major and Mrs. Frederic O. Johnson, 2d Cav., from Fort Des Moines, Ia., are guests of Lieut. George P. Tyner at the Angus. Mrs. Bristol, wife of Colonel Bristol, of the Angus, gave a tea on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. F. A. Johnson, of Fort Des Moines. The guests included the ladies of the garrison and the Twin Cities. The rooms were prettily decorated with autumn leaves and the Cavalry colors.

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock the twelve field officers designated to take the riding test left the Administration building and proceeded on their ninety-mile ride. The first camp was pitched six miles south of Shakopee and was reached without any undue happenings on the part of horse or rider. The following morning the riders left for Excelsior, camping that evening at Christmas Lake. On Saturday the return march was made, all the officers reaching the post in splendid condition and none the worse for their ninety-mile jaunt. Lieut. G. P. Tyner, with a detachment had preceded the officers and established the relay camps.

A very pretty hop was given by Battery C, of the 3d Field Artillery in the gymnasium on the eve of their departure for Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated with flags and arms of the different branches of the Service. Refreshments were served in the dining room. The hop was given in the nature of a farewell—the battery which has been stationed at the post for four years, leaving on Friday for their new station.

The people of the garrison are much pleased with an order issued during the week which announces that hereafter there will be conveyances to meet the eleven-thirty and twelve o'clock street cars from St. Paul. In the past people attending the theater were compelled to walk from the end of the car line to the post or else have special permission for a bus to meet the theater car.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 6, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Ball are entertaining Captain Ball's mother, who arrived from Marquette, Mich., last week. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained at dinner Thursday night in honor of their guest, Miss Chestnut, of St. Joseph, Mo. The guests included Captain Purviance, Lieutenants Gordon and Beavers, 2d Cav., Lieutenants Short and Nulsen, 16th Inf., and the Misses Galbraith and Valentine, of Omaha. Mrs. Jack Hayes has returned to the post after spending the summer at the home of her parents in Atlanta. Colonel Gardner and Capt. W. C. Bennett left Sunday night for Fort Leavenworth as members of a general court-martial to meet at that post.

Mrs. G. H. White entertained informally Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins and their guest, Miss Chestnut. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes and Jack, Jr., were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker at their home in Omaha Sunday. Lieutenant McCune left yesterday on a seven days' leave, which he will spend with his parents. Capt. S. A. Purviance, 2d Cav., was at the post last week as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dalton. Mrs. W. P. Evans, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Evans, General Staff, has returned from St. Joseph, where she was the guest of Mrs. R. L. McDonald during tournament week.

Captain Dalton entertained Captains Wade and Purviance, 2d Cav., at dinner at the Omaha Club last Wednesday night. Lieut. G. H. White is absent at Fort Leavenworth as judge advocate of the court-martial which is to try several officers this week. Mrs. Crimmins' guest, Miss Chestnut, left for home in St. Joseph yesterday.

Major McCarthy, Captains Dalton and Hines, were among the guests at Fort Omaha last Thursday to witness the musical saber drill by the 2d Cavalry. Lieut. C. R. W. Morison is acting post adjutant during the absence of Captain Bennett at Leavenworth. Colonel Gardner was in command of the 1st Division (military) in the Ak-Sar-Ben parade in Omaha last Tuesday, in which the 16th Infantry, the 2d Cavalry and the Signal Corps took part. General Morton, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the troops at the conclusion of the parade.

Capt. W. H. Oury, Signal Corps, has returned from Fort Benjamin Harrison and has resumed his duties as instructor of the cadet battalion of the Omaha High School. During his absence, Capt. F. E. Buchan, J.A., has been in charge of this battalion. Major D. C. McCarthy leaves this week for Evansville on a few days' leave. Mrs. McCarthy and the children will return with him, when they will take a house in Omaha. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Hocker left last week for Kansas City, where Captain Hocker will assume the duties of purchasing commissary.

Mrs. G. E. Ball has sent out cards for a five hundred party for Thursday afternoon to meet Mrs. D. H. Ball, Captain Ball's mother. Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Ball returned last week from St. Joseph, Mo., where they spent the week during the military tournament in which

16th Infantry participated. The 16th Infantry carried off all the honors in athletics at St. Joe, winning first prize in every event with one exception, and great credit is due Lieutenant Riley for his energy and enthusiasm in this work.

Mrs. White was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ball at dinner last Friday night. Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Ridenour, Captain Hillman, Miss Hillman, Mrs. G. H. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Morison, Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan, Miss McCune and Lieutenants Smith, Short, McCune, Brown and Nulsen attended the Ak-Sar-Ben coronation ball in Omaha last Friday night.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour leaves to-morrow on a twenty-one day practice march in command of a provisional battalion composed of all officers and men who did not take part in the 200-mile march to Fort Riley and return and the maneuvers at that post. The officers accompanying this battalion are Lieutenants Smith, Short, Nulsen, Sheon and Michaelis and Lieutenant Freeman, M.R.C., who arrived yesterday from Fort Leavenworth.

The officers of the Army stationed at department headquarters, Fort Crook and Fort Omaha, together with those of the 2d Cavalry in camp at Fort Omaha during the past week, were tendered a luncheon by the board of governors of the Ak-Sar-Ben at the Omaha Club last Thursday noon. Those present were General Morton, Lieutenant Colonel Glassford, Signal Corps, Colonel West, Major Sibley, Captains Kocherberger, Wade, Purviance, Roney, Lieutenants Harvey, Beavers, Smalley, Gordon, Summer, 2d Cav., Major McCarthy, Captains Hines and Buchan from department headquarters, and Captains Crimmins, Dalton, Gohn, Hayes, Ball, Lieutenants McCune, Nulsen, Brown and Michaelis, 16th Inf., and Lieutenant Haskell, Signal Corps.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 5, 1908.

The Infantry and Engineer soldiers are back in quarters after an absence of two months from the post. Two battalions of the 13th Infantry arrived from St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, and two companies of Engineers Tuesday. The Cavalry squadron and one battery of Artillery will return next week. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough has assumed command of the post.

Miss Ar Louise Bartlett will leave next week for Tonkawa, Okla., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde B. Cruson. Mrs. F. E. Hinds and Mrs. Henry Blockberger have returned from a visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Bissell at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Mrs. Frank H. Lawton left Wednesday morning for El Paso, before going to San Francisco, from where she and Captain Lawton will sail early in November for the Philippines. Captain Lawton will leave Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.

Battery C, 5th Art., left Tuesday evening for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippines. Dr. Freeland left Wednesday for a month's visit with friends at St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Frank Weston, Miss Millar and Mrs. Rucker, who have been the guests of their sister, Mrs. Nichols, and Colonel Nichols, left Wednesday for Denver, Colo. Otis J. Leavitt, who has been spending a few days with his parents, Chaplain and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt, left Tuesday for Liberty, Mo., to resume his studies at William Jewell College. Capt. William Flynn, 5th Cav., is the guest of friends here. Mrs. Cushman, wife of Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th Cav., will arrive in a few days to join her husband, who is a student at the Army Service schools.

Workmen excavating Wednesday on the embankment near Pope Hall uncovered a cannon ball, evidently designed for an old muzzle-loading field piece. No one has as yet been able to account for the presence of the projectile.

The new street south of the infantry barracks has been named Doniphan avenue, in honor of Col. Alexander William Doniphan, a soldier of the Mexican War. Gen. Frederick Funston, who returned Monday from a visit to his old home at Iola, Kas., was confined to his quarters by a severe cold during the early part of the week. Mrs. Edgar A. Frye has issued invitations for a tea on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7.

The Fort Leavenworth public school has been allowed thirty more chairs by the county board. The school is growing rapidly. Lieutenant Humphrey left Wednesday evening for Washington, D.C. Lieuts. Roger Fitch, J. S. Chambers and E. H. Tarbutton were the dinner guests Thursday evening of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mason at their home in Plate City, Mo. Capt. W. D. Davis spent Friday in Kansas City, Mo.

Battery E, 5th Art., arrived Wednesday evening from St. Joseph, Mo., and left Friday for Fort Riley for annual target practice.

Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Ann Ryan, Capt. Jens Bugge and Capt. J. B. Allison attended the performance of the "Rejuvenation of Mary" at the Willis Wood theater in Kansas City, Saturday evening. Mrs. Lillian Seaton and Mrs. G. E. Newcomb, of Atchison, Kas., will come Wednesday to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Frye for a short time. A number of entertainments are being given in honor of Miss Helen Howard, of Atchison, Kas., whose marriage to Capt. Horace Bloomberg, M.C., occurs Oct. 7. Among them was a very beautiful luncheon, given by Miss Henrie Walker, Friday. The table decorations were white; the chandelier above the luncheon table was encircled with small white bells, and from each bell a white ribbon led to the place-cards of the guests. A large wedding bell was suspended from the center of the group. The place-cards were hand-painted wedding bells. Saturday afternoon Miss Gail Hetherington entertained with an elegant Japanese bridge luncheon in honor of Miss Howard. The house was lighted with Japanese lanterns, which were suspended over each table. The decorations were extremely beautiful, all being Japanese in effect. The guest of honor was presented with a Japanese painting. The bridge prizes were Japanese lacquered trays. Miss Hetherington entertained sixteen guests.

Much interest is evinced in the Army Young Men's Christian Association this fall, over a hundred men having made application for membership during the past week. The evening educational work is to be one of the foremost features of the association during the winter months, and classes in sixteen subjects are to be offered. On Tuesday evening of next week a reception to all men of the post is to be given. On Wednesday evening the bowling alleys will be opened. An invitation has been sent to all the officers of the post, inviting them to inspect the building on Friday evening. On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, Bishop Quayle, of the Methodist Church, will deliver an address to men. Second Lieut. Philip Wrightson, 20th Inf., is expected shortly to take the examination for promotion. Mrs. A. B. Warfield was a guest of the Thursday Bridge Club, which met at the home of Mrs. John H. Atwood, Jr., in the city. Captain Morse and Major Buck will go to Atchison, Kas., Wednesday, to attend the Howard-Bloomberg wedding. Mr. Harry Ripley came Saturday from the West to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ripley.

The officers of the post met Saturday evening at the club and appointed the hop committee for 1908-09, which were as follows: Capt. A. L. Dade, Capt. P. G. Clark, Capt. E. E. Booth, Capt. F. L. Munson, Lieut. John Chambers, Lieutenant Peterson and Lieut. H. A. Bell. The first large dance will be given by the officers and ladies of the post to welcome Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, and also the student officers of the Army Service School, on Friday evening, Oct. 16. The regular weekly hops will be given on Friday evenings, with large hops given at stated intervals.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, who was the instructor in military arts at the Service schools last year, is visiting friends here. Captain Steele will leave in a few days to join his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, for service in the Philippines. Chaplain Swift has returned and has resumed the morning services at the Post Chapel. Chaplain Swift expects to organize a choir composed of the men of the post. Bishop Millsbaugh, of Topeka, Kas., and the Rev. Mr. Wise, of South Omaha, Neb., were the guests of Chaplain Swift Saturday.

The first hop of the season was held Friday evening at Pope Hall and proved a decided success. The Engineer mess entertained with an informal supper after the hop, Friday evening. Major and Mrs. Clement Flagler chaperoned the party. Among

the guests from the city were: Miss Lorin Tarr, Miss Lucia Hunting and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Snyder. Chaplain Percy H. Silver assisted in the services Sunday morning at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the city, where the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Cameron, was advanced to priesthood. Chaplain Silver made the presentation. Mrs. Joseph Pinquard has gone to Omaha, Neb., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Taggart, during Dr. Pinquard's absence in California. Mrs. C. A. Flagler, who has recently arrived from St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John R. Slattery, Capt. M. J. McDonough arrived early in the week from Washington, D.C. Quite a number of post people will attend the Fiesta of Pallas Parade in Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday evening.

Major Benjamin H. Cheevers has returned from St. Joseph, Mo. General Funston went to Kansas City, Sunday evening, to meet Mrs. Funston and children, who are expected to arrive to-day (Oct. 5) from San Francisco, Cal.

## PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2, 1908.

Miss Annie Louise Hardman, daughter of the late Captain Hardman, 39th U.S. Vols., was in the Presidio on Saturday with her cousin, Miss Barker. Miss Hardman is a great favorite in the garrison and has entered Stanford this year. Among the other Army guests during the past week were: Mrs. Partello, wife of Major Partello, 25th Inf.; Miss Alice Kimball, of Benicia, and her cousin, Mrs. Lee Hyde, of Santa Barbara.

Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard has as her guest Mrs. Gray during the absence of Lieutenant Hazzard at Atascadero.

Mrs. Frederick Funston, who, since the 1st of August, when she closed her home at Fort Mason, has been visiting her parents at their home in Oakland, will leave toward the end of next week for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where she will join her husband, Brigadier General Funston, who is in command of that station.

Mrs. E. Harvey-Elder, Mr. Churchill Harvey-Elder and Mr. Roy Wheeler, of Pasadena, have been the guests of Mrs. Paul Beck the past week, previous to their sailing for Honolulu and an eventual tour of the world. Mrs. Harvey-Elder and son have many friends in the Service, having visited their cousin, Lieutenant Beck, at various Army posts in the past.

Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. M. F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cav., will spend the coming month at Paso Robles.

Ten hits out of ten shots was the record made by the 118th Company, C.A.C., under the command of Lieut. William S. Bowen, at its semi-annual target practice held Sept. 21 at the Battery Chamberlain at the Presidio. The target was taken out to sea by a tugboat and the record made at a range of 4,000 yards, with six-inch caliber guns, the ten shots being fired in succession in one minute and forty seconds.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Wood, asst. inspr. gen. of the U.S. Army, arrived here a few days ago from Washington, D.C. Lieut. Albert Young, of Philippine Scouts, on leave of absence, arrived here on his way to Manila.

Mrs. Paul Beck entertained at dinner Thursday night in honor of her cousins, the Harvey-Elders, and Mr. Wheeler of Pasadena, the other guests being Colonel Brainard, Mrs. Eleanor Creason, and Mr. Harry Stoddard, of San Francisco.

The officers and men of the Heavy Coast Artillery left today for Fort Winfield Scott, where they will be in camp for fourteen days.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major Kennedy, of General Hospital, left last week for North Carolina.

One of the most delightful yachting parties given recently was one given by Mr. Harry Stoddard. Many of the Presidio officers and ladies were invited.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1908.

The post is wearing a mantle of "green and yellow melancholy" that the brilliant sun of October does not dispel, for it is a case of "coming events cast their shadows before." as none of us love the climate of Fort Porter in the winter. The return of the troops from their march of six days has added some life to the post and relieved the tired guard. The only large affair to break the monotony of a quiet week was a delightful bridge party, the hostess being Mrs. Frank Davis, as the majority of the officers were in the field. Capt. Ernest Grey Bingham, Lieut. Ursula Diller and Lieut. Charles Bone steel enjoyed their popularity. After a delicious supper Mrs. Davis presented Mrs. Humphrey and Lieutenant Diller, whose bridge score was the highest, two attractive pictures. Mrs. Humphrey also entertained last week a few friends at bridge, the honor guest being Mrs. Poillon, of Detroit, who is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Wren, at the Castle. Mrs. Poillon is a daughter of Brig. Gen. Henry R. Mizner, retired, who now makes his home in Detroit and was in command of Fort Porter in 1884. Mrs. Poillon enjoyed being in her old room and home once again and renewing old acquaintances and scenes of her young ladyhood.

Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte returns this week from Governors Island, where he is on detached service. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Heimann, who have spent the summer at the Niagara Hotel, leave in a few days for Portland, Me., and later may go abroad. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Hall, with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall, of Chicago; have taken rooms at the Markeen Hotel for the present. Gen. and Mrs. Tieron are still at Youngstown, to be near their son, Mr. John Tieron, who has a summer place near Youngstown.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry Hodges are in the city, but expect to make Washington their home for the winter. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman will this week give up their house which was rented for the summer and spend October away from Buffalo. Mrs. Robert Brown has gone to Virginia for a visit.

## NOTES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Sept. 28, 1908.

The largest field meet that has taken place in Cienfuegos this intervention was held here Sept. 26. Troops B and D, stationed at Constanza and Soladas sugar estates, came down to compete with Troops A and C, stationed at this post. There were in all ninety-nine entries from the four troops. The morning's program consisted of a number of interesting events. The meet was concluded in the afternoon by a ball game between a team from Troops A and B and a team from Troops C and D. The latter team won with a score of 5 to 3. The morning events and winners were as follows: Potato race, mounted Private Martin, Troop B, first; Corporal Mehring, Troop C, second. Broadsword contest, Sergeant Griffin, Troop C, first; Private Durham, Troop C, second. Running broad jump, Corporal Coleman, Troop C, first; Corporal Mehring, Troop C, second. Mounted skirmish, Corporal Vanderwater, Troop B, first; Mounted Manner, Troop A, first; Corporal C, second. Relay race, mounted, Private Manner, Troop A, first; Corporal C, second. Mounted rescue race, Privates Crosby and Shaus, Troop B, first; Sergeants Danville and Davies, Troop C, second. Mounted wrestling (team event), Troop B, first and second places.

Major Clarence N. Manly, Med. Corps, reported at this post for duty yesterday. He is to relieve Dr. Quinton, who expects to go shortly on sick leave until assignment to quarters. Major Manly is the guest of Dr. Brooks. Capt. and Mrs. Moses gave a luncheon on Saturday for the officers of Troops B and D who were down for the meet.

Miss Lucy Garrard returned a few days ago from a delightful trip to the United States. On her return to Havana she spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, 15th Cav. Mrs. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 15th Cav., and Mrs. Bowman, wife of Lieutenant Bowman, 15th Cav., returned from the United States on the last trip of the Kilpatrick.

The Troop C baseball team went to Palmira on Sunday to play with the marines stationed there. The score was 6 to 1 in favor of the marines. The officers that went up with the team were entertained at dinner by Captain Pritchard, of the Marine Corps.

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First Sergt. Mingo Sanders, late of Co. B, 25th Inf., who with his battalion was discharged without honor for alleged participation in what has gone into history as the "Brownsville affair," has addressed a letter to President Roosevelt declaring his innocence of participation in the affray and his entire ignorance of who committed the crime, and asks that he be permitted to re-enlist. He urges that if he had been allowed to re-enlist within three months after his discharge he would have completed the period of thirty years' service and been entitled to retirement on three-fourths pay. Sanders testified before the Senate committee and impressed everyone as being an innocent man who told the truth. This being a psychological time for the appeal he has made, his request may be granted. The Brownsville affair has been an issue in the pending campaign. Former Secretary of War W. H. Taft, who was nominated by the Republican party for President, dealt with the Brownsville case from the beginning. The report of Inspector General Garlington was made to Mr. Taft, who declined to sign it, but took it in person to the White House to the President, who in due time discharged the battalion of which Sanders was a member. Later, while the President was at Panama, Mr. Taft at the request of Mrs. Robert H. Terrell, a prominent colored woman of Washington, suspended the execution of the discharge of the battalion. This the President by telegram forbade and the men were discharged. Later, in the letter accompanying the documents in the case which the Senate by resolution required of the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft declared that no one reading the record of the affair could for a moment doubt the guilt of the colored men who had been discharged.

The next issue of the Naval Medical Bulletin will come from the press next week. The number is as usual most carefully edited and embraces a wide range of interesting and valuable information and discussion of up-to-date medical subjects. Among the various articles is one on

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"The Comparison of Potable Waters," by E. R. Noyes; "An Account of Four Cases of Tuberculosis Treated With the Mercury Cure," by Reynolds Hayden; "Treatment of Pancreatitis by Drainage of the Gall Bladder," by H. C. Cull and H. W. Smith; "The Prevention of Beri-Beri, Tuberculosis and Other Diseases on Vessels," by H. G. Beyer. In the Department of Animal Zoology are articles on leprosy-like disease in rats; fleas and insects in epidemics, common domestic animals in India in time of plague, a study of biting flies and rabies. An interesting article is that on the "Result of One Hundred Inquiries to American Surgeons on the Treatment of the Appendix Stump," by H. C. Cull and H. W. Smith. Another good article is by Dr. H. G. Beyer on the organization of the Medical Department for battle.

The transport Thomas sailed Oct. 5 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila with the following troops and military passengers: "Battery C, 5th Field Artillery (3 officers and 124 enlisted men), Captain Starbird, Lieutenants Reed and Capron, 5th Field Art.; Majors Van Deusen, 2d Field Art.; Willcox, Gen. Staff; Captains Wolf, Smith, 4th; Wells, Allen, Reeve, 29th Inf.; Bootes, Commissary; Foy, 10th Cav.; Lieutenants Point, 29th; Chaplain Chenoweth, Lieuts. Farnham, Weeks, Griffith, 4th; Harris and Winton, 14th; Rogers, 20th; Damm, 26th Inf.; Fechet, 9th; Laurson, 11th; Winters, 13th Cav.; Younglof, Philippine Scouts; two Hospital Corps, nineteen Signal Corps, five recruits for 9th, one for 10th Cavalry, seventy for 18th, ninety-four for 25th, and one hundred and thirty-five for 26th Infantry; sixteen casualties.

Lient. Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Militia Division, War Department; Lient. Col. Isaac W. Littell, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Lient. Col. C. J. Bailey, assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, began their test walk of fifty miles Oct. 8, their route being to Rockville and back to Washington the first day, and the second day to Great Falls. These officers had taken this walk several times as a matter of practice and found it a decided pleasure to get out into the country air and get a sight of the woods as they are beginning to put on their fall tints. The party excited some curiosity along the route, but were not suspected of being deserters and lined up against the fence like the officers from Fort Snelling on their walk in Minnesota.

A retired Army officer having asked to be advised of his rights in case he should desire to make his residence in Canada and take up a homestead there, has been told that there is no law to forbid him engaging in any occupation or making his home where he may please.

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## ADMIRAL LUCE ON BUREAUCRACY.

The word "fleet" used as the title of the paper in the October North American Review by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, has the meaning common in England, that of navy. The purpose of the article is to prove bureaucratic administration of the Navy and the evils accruing therefrom. The opening lines forecast the "increase of American colonial interest and American fighting ships until there will be an American colonial system and a fully organized fleet (navy) commensurate with our territorial expansion and the development of our resources." He foresees that when that time comes "the colonies will need for their intelligent government a colonial secretary, who will be a member of the Cabinet and the fleet will need intelligent government." This prophecy brings to the Admiral's mind the question of how this government of the Navy is to be administered as best to promote and insure the efficiency of the fleet. Analyzing the factors that make for the development of a naval policy, he finds that the President must leave the question of naval policy to the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary is not long in office before he finds that naval efficiency is a subject that belongs exclusively to the military side of his office, and then comes the revelation "that the military side of his office does not exist. There is no such thing." There are eight bureaus and eight admirals, so-called, presiding over them. Five of these admirals are of the non-combatant class and three of the combatant class, but each of the offices presided over by these admirals belongs to the civil branch of the department. The resultant differences of opinion on the part of the Secretary's advisers on vital questions affecting naval efficiency leave the Secretary in an untenable position.

It was to remedy this serious weakness that President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1903, recommended "the establishment of a body of trained officers who should exercise a systematic control of the military affairs of the Navy and be the authorized advisers of the Secretary." A bill to bring this reform about was prepared and advocated before the Naval Committee of the House by Secretary of the Navy William H. Moody. The majority of the Secretary's advisers—the non-combatant admirals—opposed it so effectually, says Admiral Luce, that the bill hasn't been heard of since April, 1904. "In plain terms the President was defeated by bureaucracy." This paper considers a fulfillment of the prophecy made by Commodore D. McN. Fairfax, U.S.N., in the investigation of the Navy Department in 1875-6, when he said: "The bureau system is gradually undermining the discipline of the Navy Department and must sooner or later be changed." In the opinion of Admiral Luce "the time for the change has arrived." The General Board's powers depend on the President and not on Congress, hence it lacks permanency as a body of advisers. Unfortunately for the Navy, the views of the administration of naval affairs carry little weight with the naval committees of the two houses of Congress. The Navy Department is divided against itself and the majority of the Secretary's colleagues are opposed to any change in the present method of administering the affairs of the Navy. Congress has endowed them with great powers and it is only natural they should exert those powers to protect their vested rights—rights which must be safeguarded, though the heavens fall. "Through his power to control the expenditure of millions each year, a bureau head has in certain directions more influence than the Secretary himself." Here Admiral Luce explains that nothing he says is to be construed as reflection upon the high character and strict integrity of the bureau chiefs. He is criticizing a system, not men. This bureaucratic power, he thinks, he has proved clearly enough so far as to justify him in asserting that "the Navy, a distinctly military body, is governed practically by an oligarchy of non-military men." Secretary Bonaparte is commended for having "recommended the total abolition of this archaic and demoralizing form of naval government by bureaus."

In the Spanish War our military prestige was "greatly damaged by bureaucracy and might have been fatal to the Navy but for the timely advent of the Naval War Board." Referring to the defeat of Rozhestvensky as due to Russian bureaucracy rather than to Togo, Admiral Luce says: "Bureaucracy defeated President Roosevelt in his efforts to promote naval efficiency in 1904 and bureaucracy dominates the Navy of the United States."

The Act of Aug. 31, 1842, declaring that "the orders of a chief of bureau shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary himself," is held as making these chiefs "representative of the Commander-in-chief of the Navy and clothes them with all his authority in the administration of the affairs of their respective bureaus." This law is regarded as aggravating the evils of bureaucracy. One may inquire here with what authority the

magazinist would clothe the bureau chiefs. The agent of a superior reflects in his acts the authority of that superior, else his office counts for nothing.

In conclusion Admiral Luce refers to the Congressional authorization of two more 20,000-ton battleships and assurance of a continuous building program, but sets off against that the "oligarchy which shapes the conduct of our naval affairs." To him the situation seems to have resolved itself into this question, "The naval oligarchy versus the people—which shall prevail?"

#### UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER.

In "The United States as a World Power" (Macmillan) Prof. A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard University, asserts as "an indisputable fact that the Spanish war brought about in American feeling a change important enough to mark the beginning of an epoch." This transformation is thus described: "The change was decisive in the consciousness of the Americans themselves. The war aroused within them a feeling of strength which until then had been latent. It opened their eyes to new horizons, suggested new outlets for their energies and made them confident that they could deal with problems which had never before attracted their attention. They had always been proud of their country, but they had regarded it as something different from the others and leading its own life apart. Now all at once they were willing to give up their isolation and plunge into the fray. They felt that the day had come when they were called upon to play a broader part in the affairs of mankind, even at the cost of sacrificing some of their cherished ideals. They were indeed unable, as well as unwilling, to return to their earlier point of view. Full of joyous self-reliance they were prepared to meet all the difficulties and to accept all the burdens of their new position."

Believing that the foreigners are too widely scattered in the United States to threaten the denationalizing of the Americans, Professor Coolidge thinks there is no danger of the United States of the future being like Austria or Russia, a country inhabited by many different and often discordant nationalities. The solution of the vexing question of excluding Oriental immigration the book believes lies in the direction of the imposition of a property qualification on immigrants from all countries. In the Latin-American countries Professor Coolidge sees the opening for the crowded Japanese. Neither the governments nor the peoples south of us seem to have any fear of the Japanese, and in some quarters, indeed, "a desire has already been expressed for a growth of their influence in the New World to prevent the too great preponderance of the United States." However, Japan's own skirts are not clean as to exclusion, as she has "ruthlessly been expelling Chinese and Korean laborers from her territory."

Quoting President Roosevelt's speech in San Francisco in 1903, in which he spoke of the domination of the Pacific, and the statement of Baron Kaneko Kentaro, of Japan, that the Japanese must do their utmost to dispute this command of the Pacific, Professor Coolidge says the grandiloquent expressions "dominion of the seas," "mastery of the Pacific," and the like, are "mere claptrap." He asks what this "mastery" signifies, whether it means the building up of a larger navy. How could it be the latter when England could send to the Pacific a far superior fleet? How could a war settle the question of commercial supremacy between the United States and Japan? If the American fleets were to sweep the Pacific this would not prevent Japanese cotton goods from underselling American ones in other countries. Nor would the victory of Japan seriously affect the sale of standard oil in the Far East. Primacy, he asserts, depends upon other things than force of arms in the case of these two countries. The book concludes with a discriminating weighing of the losses and gains to each of these two countries involved in a war, and it can see only little to be gained by Japan with victory, while vast losses and a material setback in her progress would be the inevitable results of defeat.

The chapter on the United States and Germany needs more than a passing notice, since it has made some stir in Germany. Professor Coolidge maintains that the pressure of Germany's rapidly growing population must inevitably compel expansion beyond her European limits, and it is in South America he sees the land of promise for the crowded Teuton. The three southern provinces of Brazil already hold nearly a half million Germans who are still German in all their characteristics. Granting that the Berlin government should take under its wing the Pan-German movement, the author sees the probable necessity of calling in the Monroe Doctrine to prevent an act of German intervention some day in South America. The Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*, organ of the Prussian Conservatives and Agrarians, says Professor Coolidge's views are exaggerated. It admits there is distrust of Germany in the United States since Admiral Diederich's squadron harassed Admiral Dewey at Manila, and that this has not been dissipated by the Prussian royal visits and gifts of statues, but it asserts that if Brazil is the only possible cause of conflict between Germany and America, the contingency is too remote to worry about. Yet only six weeks previous to this utterance of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* it had discoursed on the value of sea power in history and thus told how Germany was to be changed into a World-Empire: "We have learned to understand that the position of our Empire and our nation in the future will not depend upon whether we preserve intact our boundaries in Europe, but also upon the question as to how many millions in every part of the globe will

some day speak, think and feel as Germans. In order to achieve this consummation, it is necessary that we should keep our emigrants German in their speech, their mode of thought and their national sentiment, and this result can only be attained upon soil over which flies the German flag." Since South America is the only colonizable part of the globe available for the surplus German population, perhaps the Harvard professor is not so far wrong in seeing a squat Brazilward in the Teuton eye. A copious index is a refreshing feature of the book.

#### PEACE UNION'S PERVERSIONS.

An officer of the Army sends us from Cardenas, Cuba, a letter inclosing a copy of a pamphlet entitled "On Behalf of Universal Peace. The Foolishness of War and Its Effects Upon the Human Race." The author of this is described as a capitalist, now deceased. He belonged to that school of reformers who find in the Republican of Springfield, Mass., the Boston Transcript, and the Evening Post, of New York, media for the circulation of their ideas. The effusion is circulated by the Universal Peace Union. This officer, not very long out of the Military Academy, writes us disgustedly of the contents of this pamphlet. He obtained it years ago at a religious meeting, and he regrets he is so busy teaching recruits in the Service to become real peace-makers that he hasn't time to answer it. We share the young man's disgust.

Just why peace advocates believe that the easiest road to peace leads through the devious ways of falsehood and misrepresentation has always been passing strange to us. We have heard of stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, but why reverse the process? The very opening lines of this treatise on peace are stamped with a falsehood that any book of reference would have corrected. We are told of the feelings of Dave Brower in the novel, "Eben Holden," as he described the scenes at the battle of Bull Run. Then it goes on to say that "at the close of the battle of Gettysburg there were more than 40,000 dead and dying on the battlefield." These harrowing statistics also must have been taken out of a book of humor, like *Eben Holden*, for the official records show that the dead on both sides in the battle of Gettysburg numbered exactly 5,664. The only way to get anything like forty thousand into the calculation is to add to this sum the 27,206 wounded on both sides, and then to pile upon that those missing, taken prisoner, deserted, etc. Then we get a total of 43,452. To exaggerate sevenfold in the matter of figures must stretch the conscience even of a libeller of military men. Again, the pamphlet says "all large armies have a tendency to lower the national standard of men, physically, mentally and morally." Yet Germany's great upward sweep in power, wealth and general prosperity has been contemporaneous with her maintenance of one of the greatest armies the world has ever seen. The German men will compare favorably in stature, morals and mentality with those Germans who come to America to escape military service. Statistics compiled by authorities on the subject furnish further disproof. Col. F. N. Maude, of the British Army, in his elaborate work on the influence of military development in Germany's recent industrial progress, proves that the three years spent by the young Germans in learning to be soldiers, instead of stunting them, either physically or mentally, actually adds three years to their period of labor activity through the improvement of their physique by military drill and so increases the effectiveness of their productive power than the augmentation of national wealth far exceeds the cost of the military establishment. There can be no question of the correctness of Colonel Maude's conclusions. An officer of one of our Services, commissioned by the United States Government to investigate workshop, mill and factory conditions in Germany with other countries, informs us that the best workmen are the former soldiers. Once he was talking with the superintendent of a large manufactory, when a workman came up and gave the military salute. The American officer remarked, "That man's a soldier." "Yes," said the superintendent, "and I wish they all were. The ex-soldiers are the best workmen we have."

As a result of orders of the Mikado the stature of the Japanese has been steadily increasing in the last fifteen years. The Emperor knew that, if he wanted good cavalrymen, he had to have soldiers with longer legs, and issued orders prohibiting sitting cross-legged, etc., that formerly had militated against growth. We have before said that the Old Testament is full of the glorification of warfare as a means for the triumph of righteousness. The author of this pamphlet seems to have ignored Scripture in preparing it, except those parts that suited him. We should like to ask the Peace Union what it means by sending out, under its authority, such a statement as that found in this pamphlet, at page 4, where it is said: "God never sanctioned a war. War is a direct violation of God's laws." What was the invasion of the land of Canaan by the Israelites, with Jehovah directing them in a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day, but war, and on a wholesale scale, too? Was the sun made to stand still at Joshua's request for social purposes or for war?

In the case of the widow of the late Capt. J. K. Moore, the Judge Advocate General has rendered an opinion of distinct importance in connection with the execution of the benefit clause of the recently enacted pay law. Captain Moore entered on leave of absence April 17, 1908, when he left the Philippine Islands for the United States by way of Suez, although the leave began

to operate as such under existing law on June 25, 1908. The leave was for four months and would have expired Oct. 24, 1908. He reached Fort Leavenworth in August and consulted there Dr. Pinquard professionally, still retaining his leave status. He was advised to enter the post hospital, which he did. August 25 his case was diagnosed as typhoid fever. "It is established," says the J.A. General, "that Captain Moore did not contract the disease at Fort Leavenworth and it is the view of the Surgeon General that it was contracted at some date not precisely ascertainable between July 9 and Aug. 15, 1908. Between these dates Captain Moore occupied the status of leave of absence; he was traveling between the Philippine Islands and the United States, but was not traveling on public business, the journey having been undertaken while he was enjoying the indulgence of a leave of absence. The law and regulations contemplate in behalf of commissioned officers a status of duty, and a status of leave of absence. Each of these is well defined, each is independent of the other, and there is no common ground between them which may lawfully be occupied by an officer of the Army under the ordinary conditions of the service. The allowance conferred upon the widows of deceased officers and enlisted men in the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stats. 108), is conditioned and made to depend upon the fact that the disability to which the death of the officer or soldier is attributed was incurred in the line of duty. As it clearly appears from the papers in reference that the disability in Captain Moore's case arose while he was on leave of absence, it is the opinion of this office that the act of May 11, 1908, has no application to his case and that his widow is not entitled to the benefits thereby conferred."

The results following the advent of the Young Turkish party are not propitious to the peace of Europe. How far the weakening of the authority of the Sultan is responsible for present conditions does not yet appear. Certain it is that Bulgaria and Crete have declared their independence of Turkey, Crete proposing to unite her fortunes with those of Greece. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has formally proclaimed the practical annexation of Russia and Herzegovina, extending the rights of sovereignty and succession over the provinces, and granting them a constitution and special Diet. The swift action of Austria is taken by some diplomats as an evidence that there was an understanding between Ferdinand and Austria before the former took his stand against Turkey. These two acts are in violation of the treaty of Berlin, signed in 1878 after the Russo-Turkish war, which has controlled the government of the Balkan provinces ever since. The violation of this treaty has set all Europe by the ears, and the atmosphere is full of distrust, such as is the prelude to war. It is hoped and believed, however, that war will be avoided, although the Servians are clamoring for it and may force their government into action against Austria, whose annexation of Bosnia is bitterly resented. And it is difficult to see how Turkey can avoid an assertion of her rights which will involve war. Most of the inhabitants of Bosnia are Servians who since 1878 have cherished dreams of some day being united to Servia.

Leon T. Scharf, of Brussels, has addressed a letter to President Roosevelt urging him to take steps to have introduced in the United States Army the teaching of Esperanto and he has sent the President a small manual, of which several hundred thousand copies have been printed, containing the rudiments of the proposed tongue. The argument is made that it would be a peace language and that soldiers wounded on the battlefield would be able to converse with each other and thus to help each other to the end that many lives might ultimately be saved. The President has referred the matter to the General Staff for their consideration and report. It is said by some good soldiers that there is a military advantage in the fact that two opposed forces cannot talk with each other so long as there are some officers and men who can do so. A universal language is no doubt desirable, but the English language is fast meeting the requirement, and we have no doubt that the foreigners learning English each year far exceed the students of Esperanto. And we already have a universal language in Latin and wherever a Catholic priest is located an interpreter can be found; that is, if scholars could agree upon a universal pronunciation of Latin.

The officers of the 20th Infantry have an interesting problem entrusted to them in connection with the approaching maneuvers at Atascadero. They are to try out various Infantry equipments and make a full report on the results. There has been from time to time much complaint throughout the Army of the weight of the Infantry soldier's load when in marching order. The annual reports from several of the department commanders this fall touch on the subject, and recently the Ordnance Department took up the matter in detail and made preparations for a test that should settle some mooted points and establish a base from which a start can be made to secure the much desired improvement. Trial will be made at Atascadero of the old blanket roll equipment, also of the old-time knapsack, and of the Merriam pack, which has the two sticks attached to the belt, holding up the soldier's load and dividing the pressure of the load between the shoulders and the hips.

The Blakely has been ordered to the navy yard, New York, to go out of commission for extensive repairs.

## REPORT OF GEN. FREDERICK D. GRANT.

The military duties of the Department of the East have been more varied than usual, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., says in his annual report. In detailing officers to make inspections of the militia, General Grant directed that they be chosen from available officers of the Regular organizations belonging to the same arm of the Service as were the militia organizations to be inspected and those nearest to the militia organizations to be inspected. The resultant reports show a general improvement over former years, and the officers of the militia showed such earnest interest in their work that their further improvement seems sure to follow.

A comparison between the paper work of 1907 and 1908 shows that in 1907 communications handled in the A.G.O. of the Department averaged 215 a day, or 78,475 a year. Though the volume of business was much increased by reason of the coast defense exercises, etc., the number of papers passing into and out last year averaged only 200 a day, or 64,800 for the year, a reduction that shows the value of the new business method prescribed by G.O. 191. The recommendation is renewed that each inspector general should have a regularly assigned clerk, who should change station with him, so long as he remains an inspector. Regularly assigned clerks would be trained for their duties, and would be of great assistance to the inspectors, and invaluable to newly detailed officers from the line, suddenly confronted with large accounts, pertaining to departments, with whose workings they were not familiar.

Two maps were made by a detachment of Engineers for use at the Pine Plains Camp in the space of thirty days. The completion in one month of an accurate topographical road map, covering an area of nearly 200 square miles, four miles to an inch, and a road map, covering an area of 300 square miles, one mile to an inch, was a most creditable work, and, considering the detail and degree of accuracy obtained, it is believed to be unprecedented. Lieut. Julian L. Schley, U.S. Engrs., who had charge of this map making, is mentioned as deserving commendation. These maps were reproduced by photographic process, under the direction of Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, Engr. Corps, at Pine Camp. Some progress has been made on the Progressive Military Map of the United States.

In the year five officers were tried and 867 enlisted men. All the officers were found guilty and 810 men were convicted. In the distribution of, and care and preservation of supplies, no difficulties have been encountered, with a few exceptions, due to inexperience among young officers acting as commissaries, rather than to any neglect of duty. No measures of discipline have been deemed necessary. New ovens have been installed at Forts Myer, Slocum, Wadsworth and Washington Barracks, to replace those of obsolete pattern, and those worn out through long use. Arrangements are being made for installing two more ovens of the permanent type at Forts Andrews and Terry, where new bakery buildings are being constructed. There have been thirty-eight enlisted men on duty with the Bakers' School during the year, and 118 with the Cooks' School.

The aggregate admissions to the sick report were 11,421, giving a rate per thousand of 1065.19, as against 1139.30 in 1907, a reduction of 74.11 per thousand. The loss of time thus sustained for each officer and soldier was an average of 11.48 days, or 3.13 per cent. of the mean strength, compared with 3.63 per cent. the previous year. The ratio of deaths to the command was 5.78 per thousand of mean strength, as compared with 4.28 per thousand the year before. From the Chief Surgeon's report it appears that the four posts in which men were the healthiest were Forts DuPont, Trumbull, Levett and Schuyler, each with less than two per cent. of its mean strength constantly non-effective. The five posts where there is the most sickness are Forts Mansfield, Wood, Howard, Myer and Jay, each with more than 4.45 per cent. of the mean strength non-effective. The healthfulness of the camps was remarkable, having less than one per cent. of sickness. There were 690 cases of malarial fever in 1907 and only 269 in 1908. This decrease is due chiefly to the vigorous campaign carried on at the various posts against mosquitoes, such as the screening of barracks, quarters, etc., the filling in of natural depressions, the cutting down of weeds, drainage, systematic use of crude oil, and the use of mosquito bars.

The medical supplies have been, as a rule, abundant and good, and all the supplies have been properly cared for. New quarters are reported needed at Forts Hamilton and Warren. The general sanitary condition of posts in the Department, with few exceptions, is reported as good. At Fort Hamilton a new hospital is needed, and at Fort Monroe an infectious disease ward. All of the hospitals at Coast Artillery posts should have only steel ceilings, because of the shaking of the building during the firing of the heavy guns.

All paymasters of the Department have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, the work in the office of the Chief Ordnance Officer has been done most satisfactorily, and the ordnance supplies furnished the troops in the Department have been adequate and of the best quality.

An increase of the enlisted personnel is absolutely necessary to perform all work which should be done by the Signal Corps in the Department. With the present force no satisfactory field work is possible.

The order for target practice in the Department had to be amended three times, because of want of ranges, the absence of troops on date set, and absence of officers performing duties elsewhere. The great disadvantage under which they hold their practice this year because of those conditions is pointed out.

The troops of cavalry at Fort Myer have had their season for practice announced three different times, and their record practice will have been held at three different ranges, their preliminary instruction with record practice, covering the period from frost in the spring to frost in the autumn. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of troops in the Department the increased interest of the soldiers in target practice, because of extra pay given for superior marksmanship, is shown by the decided and continuous improvement since 1905 in firing.

For the first time all Coast Artillery Corps troops in the Department will fire special course "A" this season. When repairs are completed at Fort Niagara the range will be of the capacity to have from twenty-four to thirty targets installed, in excellent condition, very convenient, and will be in every way adapted to, and suitable for, the Army competitions. When finished the Ethan Allen range will be quite as large as the one at Fort Niagara. The range at Plattsburg Barracks is very much in need of improvements and is suitable now

only for a small post. At Madison Barracks also the range needs improvements. The latter barracks should have also a suitable launch for carrying supplies and passengers to and from the post to the range. The attention of the War Department is called by General Grant to the fact that no ranges are provided by the Government for troops stationed near Washington, New York and Boston.

The present clothing is, in general, satisfactory. The khaki uniform is not satisfactory for field service and should be limited to garrison use in warm climates. The stiff brim campaign hat for enlisted men is not considered as good as the old style. The report recommends the wearing of the campaign hat, with the crease through the middle. The present hat cords should be discontinued, both for officers and men. The metal ornaments on the Service coat are very annoying when the overcoat is worn. This matter should be remedied. The high-top regulation marching shoe for infantry is not wholly satisfactory. The equipment is, in general, satisfactory. For infantry stronger hooks for canteen and haversack should be provided; for cavalry a better distribution of weight. At present there is a considerable excess on the near side when the rifle is in the boot. The picket pin has outlived its usefulness and should no longer be carried by all the men of the troop. The attaching of the lariat to the halter ring is a source of inconvenience, even of danger, in rough and wooded country, and serves no purpose whatsoever under modern conditions.

In auditing company fund accounts, it is recommended that one non-commissioned officer, who shall be neither the first sergeant nor the mess sergeant, be included in the company council. It is recommended that a limited amount of infantry drill be given to Coast Artillery troops during the indoor period. The insignia on the sleeves of officers' overcoats should be embroidered, as the metal insignia is objectionable because of its catching in everything and frequently tearing the coat itself. Congress should be asked to authorize the transportation of the wives and children of officers and non-commissioned officers who are traveling with troops. A limited quantity of professional books for non-commissioned officers upon their change of station should be transported free. As far as practicable electricity or gas should be installed in all barracks and quarters, as the use of oil lamps involves danger of fire and injury to ceilings and walls. It is recommended that each post be supplied with a few standard law works for use in courts-martial. The report concurs in the recommendation of Major J. S. Mallory, who had charge of the Atlantic Competition of 1908, viz.: "That in skirmish fire thirty shot runs, with the present time limits, be substituted for the forty shot runs, with the provision that at least two shots be fired at each halt."

General Grant recommends that the firing regulations be so amended as to exclude the post non-commissioned staff officers, even when they are distinguished marksmen, from taking part in the annual competitions; also the introduction of firing at moving targets, single figures, and groups, into our system of target practice.

In administering the affairs of the Department the Commanding General says he has been loyally and most efficiently assisted by all the officers of the Department staff. He also praises the excellent discipline of the clerical force. All the clerks have most faithfully and cheerfully performed their duties. His two personal aides, Capt. W. T. Johnston and Capt. A. J. Bowley, are officers of the highest attainments and characters, and their able and loyal services have been found most valuable.

## THE CASE OF COLONEL STEWART.

Col. William F. Stewart, C.A.C., appeared before the retiring board at Washington Barracks at the adjourned meeting, Monday, Oct. 5, and the report of the medical examination in his case was laid before the board. The report is in substance as follows: "With great care and avoidance of any sudden or violent exertion, this officer may live in comfort for years, but it would be dangerous for him to undergo any extraordinary exertion. His disability began about thirty-four years ago. For years there has been perfect compensation, which enabled him to undergo active exercise without danger, but the disease has reached a stage when this compensation can no longer be depended on. The disability is permanent. The technical observations of the physicians are included in the following sections of their report:

This officer is a thin, fairly well-nourished man, 59 4-12 years of age; height 6 feet 3 1/4 inches; weight, 127 pounds. Vision—Left eye, normal; right eye practically blind. This loss of vision, according to a statement of an oculist, by detachment of the retina.

Pulse regular, of good volume, but soft and easily compressible.

Careful, repeated examination of the heart shows apex heart diffuse extending over an area about two inches square, and displaced downward and to left of its natural position. The sounds are distant and lack normal force. There is no arrhythmia. There is a murmur, systolic in time, heard distinctly over the diffuse apex area; not heard so well at the base, and transmitted horizontally around the chest wall, principally to the right. This murmur gives unmistakable evidence of an incompetent mitral valve, which, when the heart contracts, does not completely close, allowing blood to regurgitate into the left atria and pulmonary veins.

The heart is enlarged, but there is no corresponding increase in its force. This would indicate that the compensating hypertrophy of the heart (muscular overgrowth), which almost always takes place when a valve does not close properly, and which in some cases enables the crippled heart to do its work for years, is yielding under the strain, and the heart wall becoming thinner, especially the wall of the left ventricle. The stage of eccentric hypertrophy or dilatation has set in at this stage. Compensation is easily lost, and under extraordinary strain the heart is liable to give out.

The reference to the beginning of the officer's disability thirty-four years ago is based on War Department records. In an official report by the late Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, when the latter was a captain in the 4th Artillery, it appears that Colonel Stewart, then a first lieutenant, asked to be excused from going with his battery on an expedition in the Nez Perces campaign on account of heart trouble. Captain Miller stated that this was the second time that Lieutenant Stewart had complained of the trouble. Colonel Stewart stated during the session of the retiring board that there was no physical examination of his heart at the time and that he was not detached from active service except during a period when he was sent with a detachment of troops to take prisoners to Walla Walla, Wash. Colonel Stewart's brother, Charles Stewart, appeared with J.W. Latimer, of the District of Columbia bar, as counsel for Colonel Stewart. On the request of counsel the board took an adjournment until Thursday, Oct. 8, when the board again met and counsel for Colonel Stewart cross-examined the medical

officers of the board on the details of the medical examination. Counsel for Colonel Stewart asked to be permitted to call witnesses in support of the plea that the officer was physically capable of performing active duty in the Army. The court allowed counsel to submit a list of the witnesses and a list was presented of numerous Army officers who at various periods served at the same post with Colonel Stewart. Objection was made to granting the request on the ground that officers had been selected who are serving at the present time in the Philippines, Cuba and in Alaska, and that the time that would be required, to say nothing of the expense, in their transportation to the United States and their return to their stations was out of the question. The court ruled against the request, for the reason that it would delay the case unreasonably long. Colonel Stewart admitted in a statement to the court that he had heart disease and that he had been afflicted with it for the past thirty-four years. No effort was made to discredit or criticize the conclusions of the Army medical officers. In making the request that a physician be called as an expert witness in behalf of Colonel Stewart, it was urged that this witness should be called by the government. To this objection was made by the court and he was given to understand that if he desired to have witnesses in his own interest they must be called by him. The court at this point adjourned to Friday to give counsel for Colonel Stewart opportunity to make an argument in his behalf.

## PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., had a great celebration from Oct. 5 to 10, inclusive, in honor of Founders' Week, but none of the events of the week was more striking to the immense throngs of people than the military parade of Oct. 6, in which Regular and National Guard forces took part and made a splendid appearance. The great mass of spectators were boiling over with enthusiasm, and all the paraders were given the biggest kind of a welcome and which they well deserved. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, was grand marshal of the parade, escorted by the 1st City Troop of Philadelphia, and received a great ovation all along the route.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th U.S. Inf., rode at the head of the Regular troops, who numbered some 4,000 men in line as follows: Cos. E, F, G and H, 12th U.S. Inf., from Fort Jay, N.Y., followed by coast artillerymen from every available fort along the Atlantic seaboard as given below: 95th, 113th, 136th and 137th Companies from Fort Hamilton; 50th, 86th, 157th, 53d and 56th Companies from Fort Wadsworth, followed by the garrison from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., in the following order: 123d, 51st, 98th and 84th Companies.

The 167d, 101st, 87th, 54th, 82d, 114th, 135th and 165th Companies from Fort Totten followed by the 11th, 18th and 81st Companies, Coast Art., from Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

The 103d, 140th, 40th and 21st Companies of the Coast Artillery from Fort Howard, Md.; the 128th, 141st and the 142d Companies from Fort McHenry, Md.; the 4th, 112th, 124d, 119th, 45th and 138th Companies from Fort DuPont, Del., and from Fort Mott, N.J.

The 48th, 55th, 95th, 113th, 136th and 137th Companies from Fort Washington, Md.; the 17th, 44th, 104th and the 143d and the 147th Company from Fort Hunt, Va.

A battery of Field Artillery brought up the rear of the Artillery. Then came Troops E, F, G and H, 13th U.S. Cav., the men from Fort Myer, Va., sitting in their saddles as if they were a part of their steed, preceded by the famous mounted brass band of thirty pieces, which was one of the features of the parade.

The Navy contingent followed the troops of the Army, and like the latter received a tremendous ovation.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds, of the Montana, rode at the head of the Navy force. First came marines from the 3d Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, and from the League Island Navy Yard, under command of Lieut. William H. Allen, U.S.N., personal aide of Rear Admiral Arnold. The brass band from the U.S. battleship Mississippi furnished music to a full complement of sailors from the Mississippi, who were followed by the band from the battleship Montana, discoursing music for four hundred husky men from that vessel. Then came the blue-jackets from the battleship Idaho, three hundred and fifty strong, headed by their band, followed by the crew of the battleship North Carolina.

The Regular forces were followed by the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, under command of Governor Stuart, and a fine appearance it made. The Governor, like General Grant, received a great ovation.

Following the Governor and staff were Major Gen. John A. Wiley and staff, commanding the division which passed in the following order:

Third Brigade, Gen. C. Bowman, 12th, 4th, 8th, 13th and 9th Regiments.

Second Brigade, Gen. W. J. Hulings, 18th, 14th, 10th and 16th Regiments.

First Brigade, Gen. W. P. Bowman, 6th, 3d, 2d and 1st Regiments.

Third Regiment of New Jersey and the naval reserves of Camden, of the same state.

Battery B, of Pittsburgh, and Battery C, of Phoenixville, Pa.; the 2d City Troop, of Philadelphia; Troop F, of New Castle, Del., and the Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, Pa. Then came Troop A, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantic City Troop, of New Jersey, brought up the rear.

The troops were reviewed at the city hall by the mayor and other prominent persons. The ceremonies began with a salute fired by the 3d Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, which was under command of Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold and was made up as follows:

U.S.S. Dolphin, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Montana, Idaho, Mississippi; torpedo-boats Stringham, Barney, DeLong, Thornton, Tingey; submarines Plunger, Octopus, Cuttlefish, Viper, Tarantula; submarine tenders Nina, and the revenue cutter Onondaga, and the Itasca, the training ship of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Delaware avenue was thronged long with visitors anxious to see the ships and many took trips on the river on craft which made circuits of the vessels.

The striking of the new official seal by Mayor Reyburn in the presence of more than 200 persons, including the staff of Governor Stuart and that of Rear Admiral Arnold, U.S.N., was followed by the unveiling of bronze tablets on the old City Hall and old Congress Hall by the Pennsylvania branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Another fine spectacle was the grand marine parade and review, under command of Rear Admiral A. Marix, U.S.N., on Oct. 8.

## DECISIONS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy having requested distinctive insignia of carrier and cap device for bands and detachments on duty at the Military Academy, for the purpose of proper designation and to increase their esprit, the same was approved.

Do the marches prescribed in Par. 3, G.O. 84, W.D., 1908, meet the requirements of Par. 5, G.O. 177, W.D., 1907? This question having been presented for decision, it was held that as the idea of G.O. 177, W.D., 1907, was that troops shall be at least twenty-one days continually in the field each year, this condition is fulfilled by par-

icipation in a camp of instruction in those years in which the camps are held.

#### ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

When the Atlantic Battleship Fleet arrived in Manila Bay, Oct. 2, and dropped anchor a few hundred yards from the breakwater, there was a water parade in honor of the arrival of the fleet. Fifty large vessels took part in it. They were all gayly decorated and many of them had bands of music aboard. Governor General Smith paid a formal visit to Rear Admiral Sperry. In the evening there was a grand concert given on the Luneta, two bandstands being used. The promenade was thronged until a late hour.

Before the fleet passed Corregidor, Rear Admiral Sperry received a wireless regarding the cholera epidemic from Surgeon Stokes, of the hospital ship Relief. The Admiral sent an order by signal to each of the vessels, that officers only would be permitted to visit Manila, and that none would be permitted to remain over night without a written request approved by their C.O. Several captains directed that the officers eat and drink nothing ashore. Permission to remain ashore over night is largely restricted to those whose wives are at Manila. Several captains forbid the sending of any laundry ashore. The only enlisted men allowed ashore are the mail orderlies. No liberty will be granted the men until after the return of the fleet from Japan in November, which month is considered less favorable to the spread of cholera than October. If the epidemic is then ended the men will be permitted ashore, so far as the demands of target practice will permit.

A typhoon broke over the harbor in Oct. 4, but no damage was done the fleet. At 8 o'clock p.m. the storm had reached its height, and it then gradually tapered down until at midnight it was comparatively calm, although heavy seas surged across the harbor.

During the storm all the battleships had steam up ready for any emergency. Rear Admiral Sperry finally ordered the flagship Connecticut and the Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, Virginia and Ohio under way. They were close to the breakwater, and Admiral Sperry feared they might drag anchors. The six vessels steamed down close to Cavite, where they anchored. The Rainbow, the flagship of the Third Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, broke from her moorings at Cavite during the storm. Considerable damage was done to buildings at Leyte and elsewhere.

At times the wind blew, it is said, at the rate of 100 miles an hour. All communication with the shore was cut off. It was impossible during the height of the storm to see the warships through the haze of rain and spray. Several officers ashore were compelled to remain ashore all night.

A G.C.M. met on Oct. 5 on the Vermont to try Lieut. Franck T. Evans. The charges were intoxication and using disrespectful language to his superior officer. The court was composed of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, judge advocate; Capts. W. P. Potter, T. B. Howard, Lieut. Commanders L. C. Bertollette, A. H. Scales, L. M. Nulton, W. C. Cole, Lieuts. J. H. Holden and L. C. Palmer. Major D. Williams, of the Marine Corps, is the judge advocate, and the defense is in the hands of Capt. A. E. Harding and Lieut. Ralph S. Keyser, U.S. Marine Corps. The charges are based on occurrences at Albany, Western Australia. Lieut. Charles P. Burt, U.S.N., of the Georgia, has also been ordered tried by G.C.M. He is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Taking of testimony in the case of Lieutenant Evans was concluded Oct. 6. The chief contest by the defense was against the allegation of intoxication. Surg. Andrew R. Wentworth, of the Louisiana, and others testified that Lieutenant Evans, in their opinion, was not intoxicated. Lieutenant Evans admitted during the trial that he had left the deck while on watch, but presented evidence to show that he went below to quell a slight disturbance.

Before a G.C.M. at Albany, Midshipman Richard F. Bernard, of the Louisiana, was charged with being under the influence of liquor while taking part in a parade at Melbourne. Midshipman Edward H. Connor, of the Minnesota, is also to be tried on charges of being under the influence of liquor at Albany.

Officers from the fleet gathered at the Army and Navy Club in Manila, Oct. 5, in considerable number for a dinner with officers of the Army. The utmost sanitary precautions were taken, the water being boiled and all food thoroughly cooked. On account of the epidemic the ships of the fleet are taking on but small food supplies, although large contracts are ready. A dance at the Army and Navy Club, Oct. 7, was attended by forty officers of the fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, the fleet ordnance officer, and Lieut. L. R. Leahy, aide to Rear Admiral Harber, commander of the Pacific 3d Squadron, visited Olongapo, Oct. 5, where the Pacific squadron holds battle and target practice during the Atlantic Fleet's absence in Japan.

Yeoman George Schiff, who committed suicide on board the Virginia, Oct. 3, was buried at Cavite, Oct. 5, with military honors. Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson officiating. An inquest was held, but no reasonable cause for his act was found. It is surmised that Schiff was temporarily crazed by the heat in the Chief Engineer's office, directly above the boilers, and seized the chance to end his life when he found a revolver in Lieutenant Cooke's room during the Lieutenant's absence.

The vessels have all taken on coal and were to sail at 8 a.m., Oct. 10, for Japan.

Eight cases of cholera were reported in the Philippines in a cable received Oct. 8 from Governor General Smith by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Those reported were three at Meisic, two in Tondo, two in Ermita and one in Intramuros.

The Yankton left Oct. 6 for Yokohama. The Glacier after transferring her stores at Manila will return to San Francisco. The Culgoa will continue with the fleet. The collier Ajax has been repaired at Melbourne, Australia and sailed for Manila Oct. 8. The Ajax was badly damaged in a collision at Melbourne Sept. 4 with the steamer Laura.

The fleet, after it leaves Gibraltar for home, will head for Hampton Roads, Va., and after several days' stay there and review by President Roosevelt the ships will proceed to New York, where the sailors will be allowed liberty. The ships will next proceed to Guantanamo Bay for the spring target practice.

Japan is planning to give the American Battleship Fleet a welcome that shall eclipse in splendor and enthusiasm any of the previous receptions tendered the American vessels on their voyage around the world. When the sixteen warships, under the command of Admiral Sperry, steam into Yokohama Harbor the salutes

of their guns will be answered in kind from sixteen battleships of the Japanese navy, and altogether a fleet of twenty-nine warships will escort the American fleet to its anchorage. The entertainments and receptions will begin at Yokohama and continue there for two days before the scene of hospitality is removed to Tokio.

At the special wish of the Emperor Admiral Sperry is to be entertained and reside for four days at one of the imperial palaces at the capital. The program provides for the constant entertainment of officers and men. For the former there are to be numberless receptions, luncheons, dinners, banquets, official visits, garden parties, and excursions, while for the men there will be provided continual theatrical performances, excursions to points of interest, baseball matches, and an unlimited amount of free refreshments. Everything will be free, and the sailors will have their money for the purpose of purchasing souvenirs of their visit. In order to protect the strangers in their purchases, local merchants have been warned not to make exorbitant charges.

At the famous Hibya Park a theatrical performance, illustrative of the development of Japan from her ancient civilization, will be given. Japanese students have volunteered to act as guides and interpreters for the visitors.

The prettiest features planned for the celebrations are the procession of lanterns and the singing of "America" by Japanese school children, who will surround the fleet on a flotilla of small craft.

Suites of rooms have been engaged by the Japanese authorities at the principal hotel in Tokio for the use of the visiting officers, and there is to be a special train service for both officers and men between Yokohama and Tokio. No American in uniform will have to spend his own money for a railroad ticket, and the various trolley companies have expressed their determination to carry any member of the fleet free of charge.

In addition to the official program there is to be a vast amount of private entertainment by societies and individuals. The only American function of the week will be a garden party at the American Embassy. Admiral Sperry and the officers of the fleet of high rank will be received in audience Oct. 20 by the Emperor of Japan.

Agitators at Amoy, China, have been circulating a report that the American Battleship Fleet, which will visit that port the end of October, intends to seize Amoy as a base of operations in a forthcoming war against Japan. The people became alarmed and began leaving the city. To prevent a general exodus the municipal authorities issued a proclamation forbidding people going to the interior to take heavy baggage with them. Two of the agitators have been arrested and punished with 1,500 blows each.

#### ADMIRAL EVANS ON THE NAVY.

If the Battleship Fleet's cruise has done nothing else it has furnished food for the magazines. This all redounds to the good of the Navy. It brings it before the public and makes the people acquainted with the ships and the men. The October issues deal liberally with the Navy. In Hampton's Broadway Magazine appears the first of a series by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S. N., retired, on "The American Navy," while in the North American Review are two naval articles, one by B. L. Putnam Weale on "What the American Fleet Could Do For China," and the other by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, on "The Fleet." Admiral Evans's article is accompanied with a letter to him from President Roosevelt, dated Oyster Bay, Aug. 17, which reads:

My dear Admiral Evans: I am glad that you are writing on the Navy. Your career has been one that has reflected honor upon the entire American people, and it covered a period which saw changes as great as those which divided the period of the rowing galleys which fought at Lepanto from the period of the great sailing ships of the line that formed the fleets of Blake and Nelson, of Tromp and de Ruyter and Suffren. While still one of the youngest officers in the Navy, in the assault at Fort Fisher, at the close of the Civil War, you won with signal gallantry the honorable wounds that you yet bear and you ended your career as the rear admiral who took in its first and most important stage the great battle fleet which is at this moment engaged in making the longest voyage ever undertaken by any such fleet of any nation. You have shown the qualities of courage and honor and trained efficiency which we are glad to believe typical of the American Navy, and I hope your book will be widely read throughout all the country, for it cannot but tend in favor of a growing and lofty patriotism. With all good wishes, believe me, sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Admiral plunges at once into the departure of the fleet from Hampton Roads for the voyage to the Pacific. He describes the difficulties of preparing so large a fleet for such a cruise, when of the ten battleships which had just joined the fleet not a single one was in all respects ready for sea service. It was not the value of the ships put in his charge—though the money value was about two hundred millions of dollars—that worried him, it was the responsibility for the lives of the 15,000 gallant officers and men committed to his care and the fact that the naval and military professional world was waiting to see him make a failure and leave a trail of disabled battleships around the coast of South America. There was a conference at Oyster Bay between the President, Assistant Secretary Newberry, Rear Admiral Brownson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Admiral Evans. The question of why the fleet was to be sent to the Pacific was not then or at any other time in the presence of Admiral Evans discussed or stated by the President. "He did, however, declare in the most positive language that the cruise was to be peaceful one, a practice cruise for the benefit of officers and men."

The question of coaling the fleet en route presented one of the clearest possible practical illustrations of want of preparedness for war on the part of the government. If the projected cruise had not fortunately been of the most peaceful nature, we should have been seriously embarrassed and the fleet would have been much delayed if indeed the Admiral had not been compelled to give it up entirely. Admiral Evans tells us that the fault did not lie at the door of the Navy Department; it lay at the doors of Congress. The officers of the Navy and the Navy Department had pointed out over and over again the necessity for properly constructed government colliers, but Congress had failed, so far, to provide them.

In a digression on the development of gunnery, the magazinist refers in high terms to the target practice begun in a systematic way by Rear Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, in 1896-97, with modern high power guns and torpedoes, and he says that "if Admiral Bunce had not drilled as he did, I feel sure the battle of Santiago would not have been the clean-cut business-like job it was. One naval officer had the hardihood to state before a committee of Congress that our shooting at Santiago was disgraceful. This officer was clearly wrong in the impression he conveyed to the com-

mittee and he will have a small following among those who fought in that battle."

A humorous touch is given by the relation of the troubles over the alleged injury to fishing grounds in Menemsha Bight by the heavy firing. Petitions poured in alleging great injury. Captain Pillsbury, the chief of staff of Admiral Evans, investigated these protests and found that the run of fish had been larger the year after the first target practice firing than for ten years previously.

After changing to Cape Cod, some damage was done and paid for, especially in the case of lobster pots destroyed, but, the article observes, "it was a lonely place, and sailors are fond of good lobsters." One damage claim was sent in by a farmer living at some distance from the shore. He said the concussion of the big guns had knocked down his pantry shelves and ruined fifty dollars' worth of pickles and preserves, a whole winter's supply. "I reported that the shelves had been improperly put in and were a menace to the family, and that the farmer should be arrested for building an insecure house. The claim was never heard of again."

Touching the fatal accident on the U.S.S. Georgia during target practice, the Admiral says it was "caused by a flareback pure and simple, although it was claimed by a certain clique of officers and some outsiders who were attacking the Bureau of Construction that the open form of turret was responsible." "Swivel-chair critics and others criticized the Atlantic Fleet reorganized out of the North Atlantic Squadron for not doing the very things it had done." On this point Admiral Evans writes this, which illustrates how the Navy has been misrepresented:

"The results of some of our work in the West Indies during the preceding winter, particularly when divisions, at greatly differing speeds, had maneuvered against each other as though actually engaged in battle, had been so startling that I had requested the Department to regard my reports as confidential. This may account for the newspaper men calling on me to do what had just been completed, but it does not explain the vaporizing of officers who might have spared the time from their desks to ascertain the facts. One marine artist and naval writer of high standing went so far in a serious magazine article as to assert that our drills had amounted to a few hours at sea, and then only at the spur of some Washington newspaper! This writer could easily have learned the facts, for he was well known to many officers and had free access to our ships at all times."

The instalment closes thus: "While I was convinced that the cruise was to be a peaceful one, I was also perfectly certain that it might at any moment develop into a warlike one. Therefore, to start with one or two battleships in the fleet which had never fired their guns even to test the sights did not seem to me businesslike, yet it had to be done, and was done. It was my job and my responsibility, rendered greater by many discouraging obstacles and handicaps, to see that this fleet, though on the most peaceful mission possible, was ready to fight at the drop of a hat."

#### MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held at the armory in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 30, proved a most enjoyable event. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, commander-in-chief, presided. A reception was tendered to General Dodge and the other visitors on the evening of Sept. 30 at the Van Ness House, being immediately followed by a banquet to the Commandery-in-Chief, tendered by the Commandery of Vermont. All of the business was completed at the two deliberative sessions on Sept. 30. The visitors were also entertained Oct. 1 in sight-seeing about the city in automobiles and a boat ride on the lake, while a review, in honor of the Commandery-in-Chief, also took place at Fort Ethan Allen.

The report of the recorder-in-chief, Col. J. P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, read at the business meeting, at which eighty-four companions were present, representing twenty commanderies, showed the number of commanderies May 1, 1908, to be twenty-one, and the total membership of the order on that date 8,880. The total membership of the Commandery-in-Chief, June 1, 1908, was 649. The report of the treasurer-in-chief, Paymr. George DeF. Barton, of New York, showed the general fund to be as follows: Balance, May 1, 1907, \$50,307.07; receipts May 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908, \$78,953.48; disbursements May 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908, \$84,990.91; balance, May 1, 1908, \$44,269.64. The balances of funds were accounted for as follows: Relief fund, May 1, 1907, \$72,284.94; May 1, 1908, \$6,526.07; permanent fund, May 1, 1907, \$92,600.09; May 1, 1908, \$97,232.63; commutation, May 1, 1907, \$9,517.52; May 1, 1908, \$9,267.59.

The Commandery-in-Chief adjourned to meet next year, October, 1909, in Philadelphia.

The reception was tendered by Vermont Commandery to Commander-in-Chief Dodge and the other officers of the Commandery-in-Chief, in the parlors of the Van Ness House at 7:30 p.m. The reception committee was made up of Gen. T. S. Peck, chairman; C. E. Beach, B. J. Derby, H. H. Hagar, Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, Col. E. H. Powell, Max L. Powell, Joseph T. Stearns, Major Henry W. Hovey, J. Watson Webb, George S. Howe, Willard Farrington, Joel H. Lucia, Capt. E. P. Woodbury, C. L. Woodbury, and Dr. M. C. Twitchell.

The dining room was resplendent with American flags and presented a brilliant appearance. The Stars and Stripes, together with the flag of Vermont and the banner of the Loyal Legion, occupied the space at the head of the main table. The scheme of table decorations was simple and elegant, consisting of scarlet salvia and mountain ash berries. In the parlors there was an elegant effect from the profuse use of asters. The floral decorations were carried out under the supervision of Mrs. E. P. Woodbury.

Nearly 200 sat down to the tables. Following the serving of the inviting repast the following toasts were responded to, Comdr. U. A. Woodbury, of Vermont Commandery, presiding as toastmaster: "Greeting from the Vermont Commandery," Comdr. U. A. Woodbury, Burlington: "Welcome to Burlington" Mayor W. J. Bigelow, Burlington; "The President" Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, Pa.; "Vermont" Hon. F. G. Fleetwood, Morrisville; "General Grant" Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, New York; "The Army" Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A., Burlington; "The Navy" Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., Philadelphia; "The Loyal Legion" Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia. Music: Vocal, Comrade A. J. Maxham, Burlington; instrumental, Waterman's orchestra.

At an informal meeting of members of the Commandery-in-Chief, held on the steamer Vermont, Lake Champlain, Rear Admiral Watson, U.S.N., presiding, it was voted "that our thanks be extended to the Commandery

of the state of Vermont for the generous, full-hearted way in which, alike in the ride of the morning, the delightful visit to Fort Ethan Allen during the forenoon, and the lake excursion in the afternoon, they have manifested that genuine, unbounded hospitality for which the Green Mountain state is widely known." To these kind remarks ex-Governor Woodbury made a fitting response.

#### AIRSHIPS AND THE NAVY.

The Naval Bureau of Equipment has prepared and sent out specifications for four aeroplanes desired for use in the Navy as a means of scouting. The requirements assembled in these specifications are rather exacting and it is believed that it will be several months before an aeronaut daring enough will be found to undertake to comply with them. The matter is in the charge of Lieutenant Commander Sweet, who was detailed to attend the flights of Orville Wright at Fort Myer as an observer and who while performing this duty spent a good deal of time with the noted aviator and discussed with him the sort of a machine that would meet naval requirements. The specifications require a machine to carry two people for at least two hundred miles at not less than forty miles an hour and able to alight and rise from the land or water without the aid of special starting apparatus and to float. One machine must be delivered within five months and three others within eight months. Thirty days will be allowed for trial after completion.

Secretary Metcalf on October 7 announced that his approval of the purchase of any airships would be contingent upon an appropriation by Congress for that purpose. Some officers had hoped that the Bureau of Equipment might have purchased the machines for experimental purposes in advance of authorization by Congress, paying for them as it would for other signalling devices which are purchased through bids, when needed, from the current appropriations.

The progress of the aviation idea in the Navy may be clearly traced in the columns of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**. As far back as our issue of Dec. 28 last, page 432, a complete exposition of the Navy's attitude toward aeroplanes was given in the presentation of the views of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N. Since then the Navy's growing interest in that type of airship has been closely followed in our different issues. The speed of a ship as an aid to the starting of an aeroplane has been discussed in Admiral Chester's and other articles.

Demonstration of the aeroplane's ability to carry weight was shown on Oct. 6 at Le Mans, France, when Wilbur Wright, with one passenger, remained in the air for one hour, four minutes and twenty-six seconds, beating his previous record of fifty-five minutes with a passenger. On Oct. 5 he made two short flights, taking up a 216-pound passenger in one instance and a 176-pound companion in the other. By this flight on Oct. 6 Mr. Wright fulfilled the conditions of the contract made with a syndicate respecting the carrying of weight. The contract calls for the payment of \$100,000 to Mr. Wright, in return the syndicate receiving the patent rights of the machine for France and the colonies. Lazare Weiller, the head of the syndicate, is said already to have given an order to a French manufacturer for fifty aeroplanes of the Wright type. The record made by Wilbur Wright is sufficient to meet the requirements of the U.S. Signal Corps, which call for an aeroplane which can carry two persons for an hour at a speed of forty miles. It was in the hope of meeting this demand that Orville Wright went aloft on Sept. 17 with Lieutenant Selfridge, when the latter was killed.

A. M. Herring, the aeroplanist of New York, who has been preparing his airship for a trial at Fort Myer in a few days, is not pleased with the Fort Myer grounds. His criticism, even before the Wright aeroplane accident, has been that the available flying circuit is too restricted, necessitating too many and too sharp turns for trying out most successfully and safely a high-speed flying machine. He prefers Hempstead Plains on Long Island, where there are long stretches of unobstructed country. The Herring machine will contain several features totally different from the Wright machine. Its most radical departure will be in the exceptionally light weight of the machine and its motor, which weighs less than a pound to the horse-power. It is claimed that the machine fully equipped for flight will weigh only 200 pounds, while the Wright machine weighs a trifle over 900 pounds without the operator. Mr. Herring, on learning of the probable requirements for the Navy aircraft, said the naval planes must have more powerful engines than those for land use. These engines must be able to develop a speed of from seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. Therefore, naval aeroplanes will be much faster than those of the Army, though it might be asked why the fast Navy type could not be adapted to Army uses.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who returned on Oct. 7 from a trip to Europe, said that Wilbur Wright had startled the French experts by his long flights. He found the Parisians virtually wild over aeronautics, a subject talked about everywhere. Colonel Scriven said there was no question about the future availability of aeroplanes for Army and Navy purposes. He did not see any of the Wright flights while abroad. Lord Northcliffe, of England, offered a prize of \$2,500 to the first person to cross the English Channel this year in an aeroplane. The Wrights, Farman and Delagrange have each covered a greater distance than the Channel at its narrowest part.

Dissecting the possibilities of the man-lifting kite with which Colonel Cody has been ascending to a height of two thousand feet in London, the United Service Gazette says the value of such a kite in war time is manifest. It is as though the cruiser or battleship could shoot at will a look-out mast two thousand feet high, from which the look-out man could sweep a great circle of sea with his glass. The danger is not so great as might be imagined, for the kite has been flown in a storm of shot and bursting shells, to be hauled down, at the "Cease fire," untouched by a missile. If a warship can rush through the water trailing a high-flying kite behind her, thefeat should be possible for a motor-car. In the near future the motor-car may carry only the luggage and the chauffeur. The owners will travel in the captive kites sailing gracefully overhead.

Near the maneuver ground of Issy-les-Moulineaux, which has recently seen so many exploits of aeroplanes and dirigible balloons, a trial basin has been constructed for the use of the French navy. It is like those which have been constructed in other countries for testing the resistance and other qualities of vessels with various forms of hull by means of models. The basin is about 100 feet long, and above it moves, by electric power, a platform carrying observers and accurate instruments for measurement, while providing means for the towing of the models. There is a small electric establishment, a shop where models are made in paraffin wax, an office for

calculation of the elements of curves employed in the trials, and everything that is required for a scientific testing of the models under trial. This basin is also used by private firms constructing merchant vessels to test the best forms of hull for overcoming wave resistance. In this way naval constructors no longer work in the dark. The trials are comparative. Thus the pattern models of the Dauton were compared with models of the Patrie type, and in the same way the Waaldeck-Rousseau with the Léon Gambetta and the Ernest Renan.

#### A NEW CRY FOR ROOTERS.

An officer of the U.S. Navy, writing from on board the U.S.S. Louisiana from Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 9, to the New York Sun, says: "You've got to hear a Maori war cry before you know how to do concerted vocal exercise. The naval officers learned one of the cries, and if in 1909 the West Point cohorts are not cowed into a state of fright by a demoniacal shout it will be because these naval officers will not have been able to teach the Middies how to give this Maori yell to perfection. Then it was that the possibilities of a college yell were realized. You can't catch it from learning the words and trying to give it yourself, but here is what these warriors shouted; and the Annapolis boys will soon be trying it on, but not successfully until after the fleet gets back:

"Ka Mate Ka Mate  
Kaora Kaora  
Ka Mate Ka Mate  
Kaora Kaora  
Tini Te Tangata Po Hura Hura  
Nana Tiki Nini Faka  
Whiti Te Ra  
Hupani Hupani  
Kupani Kupani  
Whiti Te Ra.  
Hupani Hupani  
Kupani Kupani  
Whiti Te Ra.

"No attempt is made at punctuation. It was all exclamation. The peculiar shadings and emphasis of vocal expression, the spirit, combined with the precision of fitting the words to the movements of bodies, made it tremulously effective. It caused the visitors to jump. A most striking speech was made by a chief who handed a beauteous spear to Admiral Sperry with these words: "With this weapon we used to kill men. We Maoris no longer kill men; therefore I give it to you, a man of the sea, as you may have occasion to kill men. When you use it first put this mat (removing the beautiful kiwi mat he was wearing on his shoulders) around you."

Then they began to decorate the Admiral. No American naval officer ever presented such a picture as Admiral Sperry did when they got through with him. He had a huia feather in his derby hat—the visitors were in citizens' dress. Around his shoulders was a brown kiwi feather mat. Around his waist were two enormous war belts. In his right hand was a handsome mere, a sort of paddle-shaped instrument of war, and in his left hand were a carved pouwhenua and a caiaha, both spears. The Admiral had to chuckle over the marvelous figure that he cut."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

William F. L. C. Werner, coal passer on the North Carolina, was drowned at Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 4. John Webber, a marine attached to the U.S.S. Idaho, fell overboard from a wharf at Philadelphia Oct. 4, and was rescued by Charles Hallinan and Frank Shoemaker, seamen on the Idaho, who jumped overboard after him. William Abele, a coal passer on the North Carolina, also fell overboard from a wharf at Philadelphia the same day and was rescued by a marine standing near. Abele, evidently, could not swim and by the time the marine had reached the spot where he had fallen he had disappeared. The police boat Ashbridge was summoned and in a few moments Abele was brought up, but he was dead. The crowd cheered the plucky marine, who refused to give his name.

The U.S. battleships the Maine and the Alabama arrived at Ponta Delgada Oct. 8. They will leave for Hampton Roads as soon as they have taken coal. The voyage from Gibraltar was without incident.

The Hest has been detached as parent ship of the Second Submarine Flotilla. The Scorpion will act as parent ship until the Castine is ready for service.

Upon the arrival of the Buffalo at San Francisco from Panama the vessel will proceed to Puget Sound, and thence to San Diego to join the Pacific Fleet on Sept. 28 for a cruise to the southward.

The Des Moines has been ordered to Guantanamo Bay for stores, and thence to Kingston, Jamaica, for liberty. The Tacoma has been ordered to San Juan, Porto Rico, to give liberty.

The Inca was returned to the department on Oct. 6 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., by the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

The Manly has been ordered to return to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, upon completion of work.

The orders of the Frolic, now at the naval station, Cavite, to proceed to the Atlantic coast of the United States under convoy of the auxiliaries of the Battle ship Fleet, have been revoked.

The submarine flotilla, which left Newport, R.I., at one p.m. Oct. 3, under command of Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, and made up of the Octopus, the Viper, the Tarantula, and the Cuttlefish, and the tender Hist, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 5. During the trip the Octopus acted as tugboat for the tender Hist when her engines were put out of commission. The flotilla was then off Montauk Point. There was no other means of getting the Hist to port. The three sister craft of the Octopus reached the navy yard a little before noon and the improvised tug, with her tow, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The flotilla had intended to make a trip from Newport to Hampton Roads, but the grounding of the Yankee interfered with the program.

The old U.S.S. St. Mary's, which has for many years served as a schoolship of New York, left that city Oct. 8 on her last voyage to Boston where she will be torn to pieces for junk by Thomas Butler and Sons, who purchased her for \$5,000. She was one of the best sailors ever in the Navy.

All attempts up to this writing to pull the U.S.S. Yankee off the Hen and Chickens ledge near Newport, R.I., have failed, and on Oct. 7 the collier Lebanon went alongside under orders to take everything possible off the Yankee, including dynamos and all movable parts

of her machinery. The rocks are through her hull on the bottom forward holding her in a tight grip. She will not be turned over to professional wreckers.

Capt. John A. Rodgers, commandant of the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., has reported to the Navy Department that George L. Morgan, apprentice seaman, and Clarence A. Burtnett, ordinary seaman, were killed and C. C. O'Neil, coal passer, and Frank Arison, private marine, were injured while at work in the navy yard, Puget Sound, by the caving in of a bank. Morgan came from San Francisco and Burtnett from Oklahoma City.

Hans R. Anderson, coal passer on the Vermont, died Oct. 3 of typhoid fever. He was buried Oct. 4 at Cavite. His next of kin is James Hanson, uncle, Ludington, Mich.

After leaving Philadelphia about Oct. 10, the North Carolina will proceed to Hampton Roads, from which place the final acceptance trial of the vessel will begin on Oct. 14. Upon the completion of the trial the vessel will proceed to the Norfolk yard for the completion of certain work.

The Albany and Yorktown have been ordered to join the Pacific Fleet at San Diego, Cal., on Oct. 28 for a cruise to the southward.

The Milwaukee was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, on Oct. 2, 1908.

Capt. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., in charge of the Lighthouse District at Tompkinsville, N.Y., on Oct. 5, received a cable message from Capt. Albert Mertz, U.S.N., commanding the lighthouse flotilla, that the fleet left San Juan, Porto Rico, for St. Lucia, B.W.I., Oct. 6, where coal will be taken on for the long run to Pernambuco.

The U.S.S. Charleston will leave Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 26 for the Asiatic Station, via Honolulu and Guam. Upon arrival on station the vessel will become the flagship of the 3d Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, replacing the Rainbow. The Salem will leave the Boston Yard Oct. 15 for Guantanamo, stopping at New York en route for a shaking down cruise. The vessel will leave Guantanamo for Rockland, Me., stopping at Bradford, R.I., en route in time for the efficiency trials to be held Nov. 15.

Surveys have been ordered during the past week on the Waban, the Alabama, Maine, Wyoming and the Arethusa at the navy yard. Additional repairs have been ordered to be made to the Arethusa. The Blakely has been sent to the New York Yard and taken out of commission in order that she may be generally repaired. Surveys are under consideration for repairs on the El Cano and the Paragua at the yard at Cavite.

#### THE NAVY.

##### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those noted of the same vessels in the complete table on page 160 of this issue:

Birmingham, sailed from Newport for Boston Oct. 8.

Inca, returned to Department at the Boston yard on Oct. 6 by the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

Tacoma, sailed from Port au Prince for San Juan Oct. 6. Yorktown, sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco Oct. 6. Scorpion, Cuttlefish, Octopus, Tarantula and Viper, sailed from N.Y. yard for Chesapeake Bay Oct. 7.

Colorado, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu Oct. 7.

Yankton, sailed from Manila for Yokohama Oct. 8.

The Wyoming was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Oct. 8.

Alabama and Maine arrived at Ponta Delgada Oct. 8.

Prairie arrived at Lambert Point, Va., Oct. 9.

##### NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 2.—Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes to duty Wyoming when commissioned.

Lieut. C. W. Densmore detached duty Marietta; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. O. H. Oakley detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., connection crew for Celtic; to Marietta as senior engineer officer.

Midshipman M. Campbell resignation as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy accepted to take effect Oct. 1, 1908.

Btsn. J. Davis detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Wyoming when commissioned.

Carp. A. W. Jones detached duty Albany; to home and leave thirty days.

Note.—Comdr. J. B. Bernadou, U.S.N., died at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1908.

Note.—No permanent orders issued to officers under date of Oct. 3, 1908.

OCT. 4.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 5.—Capt. W. G. Cutler, retired, to duty connection Second Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass., and duty as inspector in charge of said district on Oct. 17, 1908.

Capt. C. J. Boush detached duty as inspector in charge of the Second Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1908; to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., duty captain of the yard.

Lieut. Comdr. J. McC. Luby detached duty Maryland; to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Celtic as executive and navigating officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Brand to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard, A. H. Dodge, G. F. Cottle and W. L. Mann appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from Oct. 3, 1908; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction, U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. P. A. de Figniere appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 3, 1908; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction, U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Carp. W. A. Barry detached duty Yankee; to treatment.

Chief Carp. F. J. Simmonds, retired, War. Mach. G. M. Heinen, retired, and War. Mach. J. L. Baart, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Oct. 1, 1908, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes.

OCT. 6.—Comdr. A. P. Niblack additional duty in command Olympia and Chicago, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Symington detached duty West Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier detached duty in command Olympia and Chicago, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to West Virginia as navigating officer.

Lieut. J. J. Hannigan detached duty Albany; to Wyoming when commissioned.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., Oct. 20, 1908; to Maryland as senior engineer officer.

Ensign S. Doherty to Mayflower.

Paymr. D. Potter detached duty Mississippi, Oct. 31, 1908; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. R. H. Orr to Mississippi, Oct. 31, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. R. E. Corcoran detached duty Montana; to Hist.

Naval Constr. T. F. Ruhm to duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Btan. G. Schonborg detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Btan. J. Stokes detached duty Chicago; to Washington, Oct. 28, 1908.

Chief Corp. F. J. Simmonds, retired, when discharged treatment, U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Wash. Mach. J. L. Baart, retired, when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

War. Mach. S. S. Neesley detached duty St. Louis, Oct. 20, 1908; to Pennsylvania, Oct. 28, 1908.

War. Mach. F. F. Ingram detached duty Pennsylvania; to Wyoming when commissioned.

Paymr. Clk. J. Gately appointment as paymaster's clerk in the duty, Mississippi, revoked.

OCT. 7.—Rear Adm. J. A. Rodgers commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Sept. 7, 1908.

Capt. A. E. Culver commissioned a captain in the Navy from Sept. 7, 1908.

Comdr. J. Strauss commissioned a commander in the Navy from Sept. 3, 1908.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre orders to command Navajo revoked; to command Active.

Lieut. H. T. Baker detached duty North Carolina; to Wyoming as executive and navigating officer.

Ensign A. H. Rice detached duty Paducah, Oct. 15, 1908; to home and leave one month.

Ensign E. C. Oak to temporary duty in command Hist.

Midshipman J. D. Smith orders to Navajo revoked; to duty Active.

Surg. G. F. Freeman commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1908.

Surg. J. A. Murphy to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. J. J. Snyder unexpired portion of leave revoked; detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the marine recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Ast. Surg. W. G. Farwell detached duty recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to duty U.S. naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Antonio Angelo, boatswain's mate, 2d class, died Aug. 14, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

William A. H. Allen, chief engineer, retired, died Sept. 21, 1908, at Swarthmore, Pa.

James L. Bouton, private, U.S.M.C., died Sept. 25, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Laurence Leo Cassidy, ordinary seaman, died Aug. 22, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Georgia.

James Fredericks, water tender, U.S.N., retired, died Sept. 22, 1908, at Portsmouth, Va.

Paul Armand Gentil, machinist's mate, 1st class, died Aug. 10, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Missouri.

Hugo Salvador, supernumerary, died Aug. 10, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Robert Allen Tate, ordinary seaman, died Sept. 8, 1908, while attached to the U.S. naval station, Hawaii, T.H.

OCT. 8.—Midshipman G. S. Bryan to Naval Academy, examination for promotion to ensign.

Table from Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, October 8:

Capt. W. L. Jolly and 2d Lieut. F. B. Garrett, detached duty Marine Brigade, Manila, to home.

Ast. Surg. H. L. Smith from the Missouri to the Villalobos.

Ast. Surg. M. E. Higgins from the Illinois to the naval hospital, Canacao.

Ast. Surg. F. X. Koltes from the Connecticut to the Wilmington.

Paymaster's Clerk P. H. Cologn from the Cleveland to home, appointment revoked.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 1.—Capt. P. F. Archer, A.Q.M., to New York, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1908, temporary duty inspection tentage.

Major D. D. Porter, A.A.&I., to Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 14, 1908, temporary duty connection military inspection of U.S.S. North Carolina.

OCT. 3.—Capt. R. S. Hooker, A.D.C., leave revoked from and including Aug. 15, 1908.

First Lieut. S. J. Logan, retired, unexpired portion of leave revoked.

Capt. D. C. McDougal, orders Sept. 16, 1908, modified. Proceed San Diego, Cal., report commanding officer U.S.S. Colorado, Oct. 28, 1908, resume duties.

OCT. 5.—1st Lieut. W. G. Ray, delay execution orders of Sept. 21, 1908, until further instructions.

Second Lieut. W. L. Burchfield, detached Charleston, proceed navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., temporary duty marine barracks.

Col. R. Dickins, granted extension of present leave from and including Oct. 12.

OCT. 6.—Lieut. Col. G. Richards, A.P.M., proceed Boston, Mass., for purpose of inspecting accounts of pay department there and paying the command.

Capt. H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., proceed New York, N.Y., for purpose of inspecting accounts of pay department, marine barracks there, and paying the command.

Major C. S. Hill, granted 15 days' extension of leave.

OCT. 7.—Major W. N. McKelvey, granted leave from Oct. 7, 1908, to Oct. 26, 1908, inclusive.

#### REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

OCT. 3.—The resignation of Cadet F. C. V. Crowley has been accepted.

OCT. 5.—First Lieut. W. J. Wheeler detached from the Itasca and granted 30 days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. M. Green, granted 3 days' leave.

Capt. of Engrs. C. M. Monroe granted 30 days' extension leave with permission to apply for further extension.

Second Lieut. W. H. Munter detached from the Itasca and ordered to the Mohawk.

First Lieut. B. L. Brockway detached from the Mohawk and ordered to the Snomish.

Cadet E. J. Donohum detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Itasca.

Cadet W. F. Towle detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Itasca.

First Lieut. H. D. Hinckley detached from the Bear and ordered to the Itasca.

Second Lieut. E. D. Jones, detached from the Seminole and ordered to the Itasca.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Snomish.

Capt. G. L. Carden's period of duty in connection with the Department of Commerce and Labor extended for 60 days from Oct. 1, 1908.

Cadet P. H. Harrison detached from the Mohawk and ordered to the Itasca.

Cadet J. P. Gray detached from the Mohawk and ordered to the Itasca.

OCT. 8.—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter commissioned a first lieutenant.

First Lieut. J. L. Maher commissioned a first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. J. J. Hutton, commissioned a second lieutenant.

Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols commissioned a second lieutenant.

Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter commissioned a second lieutenant.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones commissioned a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orne commissioned a third lieutenant of engineers.

The annual register of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service for July 1, 1908, is a handy document, and in addition to the usual information, gives the names of sixty-two officers now in the Service to whom medals of honor have been awarded, or who have been specially commended. A lineal list is also given, which is headed by Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross, who was commissioned July 2, 1879. The senior captain is Frederick M. Munger, who was commissioned March 13, 1865.

John Larson, for the past twenty years in the Revenue Cutter Service, and for the past ten years boatswain on the revenue cutter Calumet, at New York, died suddenly in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1908.

The Behring Sea fleet, consisting of the U.S. revenue cutters *Thetis*, *Bear*, *Perry*, *McCulloch* and *Buah*, under command of Senior Capt. F. M. Munger, has completed its duty in Alaskan waters, and the vessels have been ordered to their respective stations. The work of the fleet this year has been exceptional. Aside from successfully guarding the seal islands and territorial waters and preventing raids, important investigating work has been done.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSENET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Arundel Cove, Md.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. New York, N.Y.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Alaska cruise.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. F. Howell. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practiced cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. S. B. Winram. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landry. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. O. Canwell. Norfolk, Va.

PALMICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Hanks. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. E. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Norfolk, Va.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

SNOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Arundel Cove, Md.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. H. D. Uberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

#### FORT McHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 6, 1908.

A number of the officers, wives and their guests were delightfully entertained aboard the Italian cruiser *Fieramosca*, last Wednesday afternoon. The officers of the cruiser have been using the parade ground to drill their men. Each morning, together with a good band, they make their appearance and drill from ten until eleven o'clock.

Mrs. J. W. Wyke was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Watson Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. H. Rowland Clapp, of Baltimore, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown last Sunday. Miss MacLean left last Saturday for New York and Boston after a delightful two weeks spent with Chaplain and Mrs. Yates.

For the military parade in Philadelphia last Monday, the District of Baltimore furnished a volunteer band and two battalions, formed into a provisional regiment under the command of Capt. H. W. Whitney. The three companies at this post were organized into a four-company battalion under the command of Capt. J. E. Wyke. Capt. A. W. Chase commanded the battalion from Fort Howard. The troops left at 7:30 a.m. on the Pennsylvania Railroad, entraining at Canton Hollow, opposite Fort McHenry, and arrived in North Philadelphia about 10 a.m. Two lunches of sandwiches, hot coffee and fruit were served to the McHenry command while in the city so that the day would be made as comfortable as possible. The parade starting promptly at 1 p.m. enabled our special to leave at 4 p.m., and the troops were back at their station at 8:30. Besides those named above Captain Morse and Lieutenant Watson, acting regimental staff officers, and Lieutenants Brown, Langhorst, Monroe, Buttengenbach, Terry and Woodbury participated in the formation.

Col. J. R. Williams and Major C. A. Bennett, stationed in the District of Delaware, are taking the 50-mile walk at Fort Howard with Lieut. Col. W. O. Rafferty and Major E. W. Hubbard, of this district.

Of the second lieutenants recently commissioned, Lieut. A. G. Campbell is assigned to the 142d Company; and Lieut. J. T. Rowe to the 128th Company. They will report for duty about Nov. 8.

Miss Aileen MacLean, of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. J. E. Yates were guests at a dinner at the Belvidere, Baltimore, Md., given by Lieut. J. L. Topham, of the 13th U.S. Inf.

Much praise is due Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Major E. W. Hubbard for her interest and energy toward retaining Fort McHenry as a military garrison. Through her influence prominent and influential men and women, such as Cardinal Gibbons, the Mayor of Baltimore, the Society of 1812, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other prominent persons have promised support and influence in trying to preserve this old historic battleground—the birthplace of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The chapel services, Wednesday evening of each week, are being well attended. Mrs. M. S. Lea, of Atlanta, Ga., at present first contralto soloist in First Presbyterian Church, of Baltimore, and Miss Minna Schaub, one of the leading violinists of Baltimore, assist in these services with their musical talents.

Little Norvelia Yates is reported well after quite a serious illness, and will be in her school, St. Luke's Hall, next week, if her improvement is sufficient.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Sept. 30, 1908.

The visitors to the county fair included Mrs. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Lieutenant Peterson, Mrs. Volkmar, Captains McElroy and McElgin, Misses Webster and Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher. Miss Martin was a week-end visitor at Fort Flagler, where she was the guest of Miss Whinnery. Dr. Harris left on Friday for Buffalo, N.Y., where he will spend a short leave and will return with Mrs. Harris and the boy about Nov. 1. Major and Mrs. Barrell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Miss Martin and Lieutenant Williford at an elegant dinner on Saturday evening.

Miss Anderson, who has been spending the summer at Fort Casey with her brother, Lieutenant Anderson, left the first of the month for her home in the East. Miss Brehm, of Seattle, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Hayden, of Fort Casey. Dr. Whinnery and his attractive sister, Miss Whinnery, will be moved to Fort Casey, where Dr. Whinnery is spending the summer with his sister, Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett, at Casey. Lieutenant Hamilton leaves on Oct. 15 to stand his examination for promotion.

The members of the Fort Flagler mess, consisting of Captain Hilton, Lieutenant Henderson, Dr. and Miss Whinnery, entertained the Flagler garrison at a most enjoyable card party on Friday evening. Five hundred was the game and attractive prizes were awarded to Mrs. Hamilton and Dr. Whinnery. Mr. Miller, an electrical expert from Boston, was on official business during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller have returned from a two months' leave, spent with relatives in Idaho. Lieutenant Vose has been spending a short leave in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde Preston and son are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Preston. Miss Webster, of Port Townsend, was the hostess on Tuesday afternoon at an elegant tea, in honor of Mrs. Reeder and Miss Martin. The house was elaborately trimmed with autumnal foliage. The

punch-bowl was particularly handsome, a large cluster of grapes being used in its decoration. Mrs. Webster, Miss Webster, Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Fletcher served tea and coffee. Mrs. Volkmar served the delicious punch. Miss Webster's guests included the officers and ladies of the Artillery District and a number of Port Townsend people. Mrs. Reeder and Miss Martin will leave Oct. 5 for their home in Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Reeder will visit her parents for several months.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Oct. 6, 1908.

Mrs. Pierce, of Fort Andrews, left Oct. 1 for a visit with friends at Magnolia, Mass. Her aunt, Mrs. Allee, has been staying with her at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson have arrived at Fort Revere from their wedding journey. Mrs. S. S. Stevens, of Winchester, arrived at Fort Warren Sept. 31. Mrs. Ainsworth, her aunt, is spending some time with her. Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Fort Andrews, have been the guests of Major and Mrs. Harmon at Governors Island.

A football game was played at Fort Strong, Saturday, Oct. 3, between the team of the scout cruiser Chester, and Fort Strong. The score was twenty-six to nothing in the Navy's favor. Fort Strong team is newly organized, and considering their inexperience, they put up a strong and plucky game. Lieutenant Lyons, of Fort Strong, played on the team, and Midshipmen Stevens and Huhlings, of the Chester, played on the sailor team.

Major Oscar I. Straub is at present district commander. Col. and Mrs. Hoskins are remaining through the pleasant fall months at Fort Banks, if their quarters are not needed. It is with great regret that the officers and ladies of the district will see them leave. Lieutenant Somers, of Fort Strong, has a short leave, and is visiting with Mrs. Somers at her parents' in New Jersey. Mrs. Taylor, of Fort Andrews, returned there on Monday, Oct. 5, from five weeks spent in the Adirondacks; Lieutenant Taylor got a short leave and returned home with her.

Major Harmon finished inspecting at Fort Warren Tuesday, the 6th, and went to Fort Strong, where he is the guest of Major and Mrs. Straub. Lieut. Allen Kimberly entertained Major Harmon at luncheon on Tuesday. Lieut. Isaac Brewer, M.R.C., returned to Fort Warren from Washington on Thursday. Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Banks, has been visiting her mother in Brooklyn the last week. The officers and ladies of Fort Banks are having a little garrison affair every other Friday night; sometimes it is an informal hop, and again cards; last week Mrs. Howell entertained.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 7, 1908.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., has been down on an inspection tour this week. As soon as Colonel Chamberlain left the companies went into camp up the beach. On Saturday night Major Ridgway gave a stag dinner in honor of Colonel Chamberlain.

Mrs. Jacob C. Johnson and little daughter have returned from their summer outing in Canada. Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, with her two children, has arrived at the post. With Mrs. Dwyer is her mother, Mrs. Jacob Kline, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline. Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley are back again at the post after a month's leave and the usual Sunday services in the chapel have been resumed. Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, with their little girl, Marie, have both rejoined their husbands here. Mrs. Malcolm Andrus arrived on Saturday.

The Misses Lydia and Lydia Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Miss Rhinefelter are visiting Miss Anna Gifford. Capt. George P. Peed, Med. Dept., has reported for duty. Lieut. Charles D. Winn, who has been ordered up for examination for promotion, is stopping at the hotel. Mrs. Winn also is expected shortly.

On Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock it was discovered that the Poynt Comfort Tavern was in a blaze. As it was a huge frame building it was impossible to save it and the chief efforts of the fire department were to save telegraph poles, wires and car trestles. A little shed full of dynamite stood nearby, but the soldiers succeeded in removing all the powder from it, one of the men getting quite severely burnt while working at it. The Tavern had been closed up ever since the end of the exposition.

#### CAMP AT ATASCADERO.

Atascadero, Cal., Oct. 2, 1908.

Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., was on Sept. 28 announced as assistant to the chief of staff, and on the same date Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., was relieved from duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps, and announced as chief sanitary inspector.

The 5th Cavalry, Troop H, 14th Cav., 2d Battalion, 1st Field Art., and the organized militia (Cavalry) of the state of Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., for the purpose of discipline, sanitation and police.

Colonel Maus, on Oct. 1 in an order to his command relative to saluting, said: "The attention of commanders of organizations in this camp is invited to the uniform regulations, especially that part which forbids the wearing of mixed uniforms, and will see that it is strictly complied with. The mixing of khaki and olive drab is forbidden. Attention is also invited to Part 37 of the Drill Regulations, prescribing the manner of saluting. In many instances, it is observed that salute is executed in a slovenly and unilitary manner. Officers and non-commissioned officers are directed to observe that the soldier maintains a military position, looks at the person to be saluted, and that there shall be a perceptible interval, as contemplated by the Regulations, after the hand reaches the head-piece before it is dropped to the side. Such men as disregard these instructions will, without regard to service, when reported for same, be instructed in the method of saluting until they become perfect in its proper execution."



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#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 7, 1908.

Congressman Mudd called at the Naval Academy Friday and had an interview with Captain Badger, the Superintendent of the Academy, and Prof. O. G. Dodge, the superintendent of buildings and grounds. Mr. Mudd's conference was of a very satisfactory nature, and had relation to additional expenditures for grounds, buildings and other improvements to be submitted favorably by the authorities at the Academy to the Navy Department for recommendation to Congress at the coming session. In connection with this they discussed an increased salary list for a larger proportion of the employees at the Academy, which, though favored by the naval authorities, was left out at the last session of Congress, in view of the large appropriation for the naval program and other unusual expenditures.

Chief Boatswain G. E. Plander, retired, has been ordered to the Hartford for special duty. Mr. Plander has his home at Eastport, Annapolis.

The first services of the academic year were held Sunday morning at the Naval Academy chapel, the Rev. H. H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy, officiating. The pipe organ recently purchased by the First Methodist Episcopal Church from the Naval Academy, old chapel, is being installed by the organ builders, now here.

Thursday, Oct. 1, when the fall term at the Naval Academy formally began, there were 143 vacancies at this great American institution. This is the largest number since the fall of 1902. The numbers in the different classes are as follows: First class, 175; second class, 177; third class, 236; fourth class, 223. With a full Academy there should be 366 members in the fourth class.

Mr. J. A. Hartman, clerk to the commanding officer of the ships at the Naval Academy, has been appointed naval mail clerk for the station by the Postmaster General. Mr. Hartman recently returned from the Pacific station, where he was attached to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. His home is in Baltimore.

Lieut. W. M. Hunt has reported and has been placed in command of the torpedo boat Bagley, recently arrived here. A directory is being prepared in the office of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy of the families of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps resident in the vicinity of Annapolis, but not officially connected with the Academy.

Mr. Richard Glendon, of the Boston Athletic Association, arrived in Annapolis, Oct. 1, to begin the usual fall training. Mr. Glendon has coached the Naval Academy rowing crews with great success during the last three seasons. He will remain here one month. A number of midshipmen of the new fourth class have been rowing now and then during the summer months and it is expected that the class will furnish some promising new material. Glendon's return is welcomed in rowing circles here.

It is reported in local football circles that the Naval Academy will not have this year the efficient service of Harold Sherwood Spencer, as he was reappointed, after resigning because of a failure in his studies, on condition imposed by his congressman that he should eschew football.

Midshipman Max B. DeMott, who has been confined to the Newport, R.I., hospital for some weeks, suffering from typhoid fever, has been discharged from the hospital and has gone to his home at Niles, Mich. Midshipman M. Campbell's resignation as a midshipman in the Navy has been accepted by the Navy Department at Washington and took effect Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Breerton, parents of Passed Midshipman Breerton, who have been spending the summer at Hill View, Lake George, N.Y., are now visiting their son, who is on the North Carolina, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hepburn, U.S.N., are located at 32 Upshur row, Naval Academy. Mrs. Hepburn will be remembered as Miss Roman, niece of Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, wife of former Governor of Maryland, Dr. Clement Biddle, U.S.N., is here looking after the interests of an estate of his at South River. Condr. Dennis Mullan, U.S.N., who has been visiting his son's family in New York, has returned home. Mrs. D. W. Mullan is in Canada visiting her son, Dr. Eugene Mullan, who has been ordered there as Commissioner of Immigration for the Marine Hospital Service.

The football season of 1908 was begun at Annapolis Oct. 3, when the Naval Academy eleven defeated Rutgers by a score of 18 to 0 in a fairly interesting game. Halves of fifteen minutes were played, and the Navy team clearly showed its superiority. Twelve points were scored in the first half and the forward pass from Lange to Reifsneider or Robertson contributed largely to the gaining. This play worked with great smoothness for so early in the season, and altogether the work of the Navy team was very promising. In the second half the Navy put in an entirely new team, but managed to score another touchdown and goal, and to keep their opponents from scoring. The Rutgers men played pluckily throughout and had a valuable man in Alverson, the left halfback, but the team was, as a whole, outclassed. There was some difficulty in getting the game underway, as the ball was brought back from the kickoff twice—once because it went out

of bounds, and again when several Navy players were off sides. Finally, Lange kicked to Corbin, who ran back to the twenty-yard line, but two line plays netted nothing and Alverson punted to the Navy on its own forty-five-yard line. Jones made first down in two plunges on tackle, and Lange carried the ball forty-five yards on a quarterback run. Richardson carried the ball over for the first touchdown of the season and Lange kicked the goal. The second touchdown was made by Clay after successive forward passes to Reifsneider and Robertson had made substantial gains. Lange again kicked the goal. The only score in the last half was made when Jones got around the left end of the Rutgers team for sixty yards, but was stopped three yards from the Rutgers goal line. The visitors held two plays, but on the third Jones carried the ball over for a touchdown, and Lange kicked his third goal.

St. John's was defeated by the midshipmen this afternoon 22 to 0. In the first half, the collegians played an excellent game and came within a few yards of scoring, besides holding the Navy to one touchdown. They weakened in the second half, however, and the line plunges of Richardson, Clay and Jones were very effective, leading to three touchdowns. Throughout the game, St. John's was able to stop the forward pass plays of the midshipmen and nab the runner on attempts at end runs. They could not, however, put up much of a defense to the plunges of the Navy back helped by their powerful forwards. In the first half, a forward pass from Bosley to McAlpine, and a run of ten yards by Ruhl carried the ball to the Navy's ten yard line, but an attempt at a field goal was blocked. The following is the line-up and summary:

	Position.	St. John's.
Donelson, Smith	left end	C. T. Johnson
Northcroft (c.)	left tackle	Hauer
Meyer, Stuart	left guard	Clark
Slingluff, Brandt	center	Owen, Blades
Wright, Grafton	right guard	Wilson
Leighton, King	right tackle	Jones
Reifsneider, Bischoff	right end	McAlpine
Lange, Nason	quarterback	Bosley (c.)
Jones, Elmer	left halfback	Melville
Clay, Sewell	right halfback	Ruhl
Richardson, Rheinicke	fullback	Grove

Referee, Mr. Howard, Navy. Umpire, Mr. Gates, Yale. Touchdowns, Jones, Richardson, Clay (2). Goals from touchdowns, Northcroft (2). Goals from touchdowns missed, Lange (2). Time of halves, 15 minutes.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 1, 1908.

Mrs. John Irwin, jr., was the hostess at a charming card party on Saturday afternoon last, at which she entertained some twenty guests. The rooms had been charmingly decorated for the affair with the warm flowers and foliage of autumn, in which yellow chrysanthemums predominated. Bridge was the feature of the afternoon and five tables were played, the prizes being won by Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. McKoy and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd. Mrs. Irwin's guests included Mrs. Dan P. Menefee, Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. Clarence A. Case, Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. McKoy, Mrs. Ferrior, Mrs. William T. Wallace, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. William H. Standley, Miss Patty Palmer, and Mrs. Benét of the Benicia Arsenal.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry T. Wright returned on Saturday last from Lake Tahoe, where they had been spending the preceding fortnight. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. G. Fisher, jr., also spent a couple of weeks at the famous resort from which they have just returned. Other navy yard people who have been at Tahoe during the last couple of weeks included Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, who are again at their quarters here.

Welcome visitors to the yard are Capt. Edmund B. Underwood, of the Colorado, and Mrs. Underwood, who arrived in the navy yard town early this week, the cruiser having come down from the Bremerton station. They have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, but are now the guests of friends on the yard, where they were so popular during their three years' residence preceding Captain Underwood's assignment to the Colorado. They will remain here about a week longer and will then go to San Francisco, where the citizens of Colorado are to present a silver service to the ship on the 6th inst. The Colorado will then proceed South.

Mrs. G. Tarbox and her small daughter have arrived here from Washington, D.C., and have apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent. Asst. Surg. F. H. DuBugg has arrived at the yard for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Mead entertained at an elaborate dinner at the Fairmont on the evening of Sept. 24, the affair being in honor of Lieut. W. C. Christy and his bride, whose marriage took place on the 14th of that month. Lieut. and Mrs. Christy left the following day for Arizona, where the former is stationed.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Triley, who have been spending a few weeks at Gilroy Hot Springs, have returned to their Pacific Grove home, where they will remain for a month before going to San Francisco for the winter. Mrs. Pullman, of Pacific Grove, recently entertained at a large luncheon in honor of Mrs. Edward M. Lewis, whose husband, Captain Lewis, U.S.A., has been detailed as military instructor at the University of California in Berkeley, where they will in future make their home. Bridge followed the luncheon, the guests including Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Thomas B. Hunter, jr., Mrs. William B. Graham, Mrs. N. D. Gunn, Mrs. H. R. Warner, Mrs. William A. Evans, Mrs. Margaret Jacks and Miss Frances Jacks.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Parker, who spent several months on this coast, have left for the South and are at present in Florida, where they will remain during the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Davis arrived in Vallejo the first of this week and are pleasantly settled at the St. Vincent Hotel. Lieutenant Davis comes here for duty in the steam engineering department, taking the place made vacant by the detachment of Lieut. Daniel S. Mahoney to the Washington, just prior to the sailing of the Pacific Fleet.

Capt. Lucien Young, who returned from a trip to Washington only a couple of weeks since and who has now been assigned to the permanent office of captain of the Mare Island Yard, has entered upon his new duties. Mrs. Young, who fractured her arm a couple of months ago, is progressing toward recovery, and yesterday they moved over to the station and took possession of the quarters assigned for the use of the captain of the yard. They have occupied a cozy cottage in Vallejo for the past couple of years.

Chaplain William T. Helms, having recently completed a tour of duty in the Far East, has reported for duty on the receiving ship Independence. Heretofore Chaplain A. A. McAlister has been forced to attend to the Chaplain's duties for the receiving ship as well as the yard and station, but will hereafter have only the latter as is the custom at the eastern navy yards. Mrs. Helms and their little one are at present in Los Angeles and may remain there during the winter. Last night Chaplain Helms delivered an interesting address in the drill hall of the Independence, taking for his subject the benefits to be derived by young men through enrollment in the Navy.

Mrs. Holden A. Evans spent the week end with friends in San Francisco. Word has been received here that Miss Dolly Evans, the eldest daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans, has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to christen the collier Prometheus when she is launched on Dec. 5. The fact that she is only a very little girl makes the affair all the greater honor, and it is understood that she has been born in recognition of the splendid record made by Constructor Evans in building the ship, the keel of which was laid Oct. 16, and which would have been launched on the 16th of this month were it not for the fact that Constructor Evans was ordered East on temporary duty. He is at present superintending the reorganization of shops being carried on at the eastern yards along the same lines which he intro-

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duced here. It is understood that he will remain at Mare Island only about a year longer and will then be given special duty in connection with these shop reorganizations.

Lieut. Edward E. Spafford, one of the officers assigned to the Wyoming, has reported here, being one of the three who have so far reached Mare Island, the other two being Asst. Surg. George S. Hathaway and Chief Mach. J. J. McDonough. Owing to the fact that no others have arrived, the commissioning of the monitor, which was set for to-day, has been indefinitely postponed.

Capt. and Mrs. Stacy Potts have arrived here from Bremerton and taken apartments at the Hotel Bernard. The former now has gone to the St. Helena sanitarium, some thirty miles from here, in the hope that it will prove beneficial to his health and Mrs. Potts and their daughters will remain here during his absence. The eldest daughter, Miss Marion Potts, was married to Ensign Silvester H. Lawson, jr., at Bremerton on Aug. 18, and after a short honeymoon they moved to Vallejo, making their home at the New Bernard. Ensign Lawson is attached to the Goldsborough.

A board has convened at the barracks for the examination of Lieut. T. C. Turner and Lieut. W. G. Fay, both of whom are due for their captaincy. Lieutenant Turner was to have been examined for promotion a couple of months ago, but was so unfortunate as to fall and break his ankle, thereby necessitating a delay.

The supply ship *Arrethusa*, heavily laden with general stores and ammunition for the Pacific Fleet, left the yard yesterday and will proceed directly south, joining the fleet at San Diego upon its arrival there the latter part of the month. The yard tug *Active* is also to go South to be used by the fleet during target practice at Magdalena Bay. Preparations are now being made at the yard to make some minor repairs on the *Justini* before she rejoins the fleet. The Goldsborough, Rowan, Fox and Davis are preparing to leave shortly for Drake's Bay, where they will engage in target practice. There is a probability that this body of water will be used for the target practice of all torpedoboats in the future.

Miss Laura McKinstry was a recent hostess in San Francisco at an elaborate tea given in honor of Miss Elizabeth Simpson, the daughter of Col. William A. Simpson, who has recently arrived from the East to join her father, and who is to be one of the débutantes of the winter. Assisting Miss McKinstry and Miss Simpson in receiving were Mrs. Harry Stetson, Miss Geraldine Rathbone, Miss Elena Robinson, Miss Marion Newhall, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Mary Keeney and Miss Clara Allen.

Mrs. Frank B. Keefer is planning to leave shortly for a visit to Paseo Robles. Col. Frederick A. Smith was among the officers who left last week to join his regiment at Atascadero. Mrs. Haldemand P. Young, who recently arrived from the Philippines on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Alfred Voorhies, is at present the guest of Mrs. Christian Reis at her country home near San Mateo.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, who has been spending several weeks in San Francisco as the guest of friends, has returned to her Santa Barbara home to spend the winter. The wedding of Miss Mary Eldred Hamlin and Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy, U.S.N., took place at the home of the bride in Pasadena, Cal., on Sept. 29.

#### NORFOLK NOTES.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 5, 1908.

An afternoon tea was given on the North Carolina several days ago. Those present were: Mrs. Frank Cooke, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Williams and Miss Frances Mayer, Dr. Frank Cook, Midshipmen Blakeslee, Young, Ross, Pierce, Stewart and Schanze. Mrs. Isaac W. Kite entertained recently at her home in the yard at bridge. Those playing were: Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. John Quinby, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. Vogelgesang and Mrs. DuBose. After the game dainty prizes were given the successful players and delightful refreshments were served.

Mrs. Cross entertained delightfully at bridge on the U.S.S. Richmond in honor of her guests, Mrs. Senn and Mrs. Vogelgesang. Those playing were: Mrs. Isaac Kite, Mrs. John Quinby, Mrs. Robert Heiner, Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. Vogelgesang, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. Kincaid and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus. The prizes were very attractive and delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Miss Ethel Reynolds and Mr. Rutledge Reynolds have taken apartments at the Lynnhaven Hotel, Norfolk, for the winter. Miss Reynolds is in Philadelphia, but will return to Norfolk very soon. Mrs. W. J. Brackett, wife of Lieutenant Brackett, has taken a house at Edgewater, near Norfolk, for the winter. Mrs. Cook, wife of Lieut. Allen Merritt Cook, and son, have arrived from San Francisco and more recently Goshen, Va., and will spend the winter with Mrs. Cook's mother, Mrs. Arthur Freeman, in Norfolk. Admiral Taussig, Mrs. Taussig and Lieut. Joseph Taussig returned to their home in the yard last Friday after a delightful month spent in Canada. Miss Lucy Quinby has returned to her home in the yard after a visit to Miss Hazel White at her home near Leesburg, Va. Miss Katherine Quinby has returned after a visit of several weeks to Mrs. C. G. Wright in Greensboro, N.C.

Misses Natalie and Leonie Berry entertained at bridge at

their home in Ghent recently in honor of Mrs. Rorebeck, wife of Lieutenant Rorebeck, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, and Mrs. Hagner, wife of Paymaster Hagner, stationed at this yard. Mrs. Quincy entertained at bridge last week at her home in the yard. Her guests were: Mrs. Isaac Kite, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Christy and Mrs. Vogelgesang. A delightful supper followed and beautiful prizes were given.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Waller and family returned to their home at the Marine Barracks last week after a pleasant summer spent in Canada and Atlantic City, N.J. Mrs. Kincaid is the guest of friends in Washington. Miss Dorothy Kincaid is in Philadelphia, where she went to attend the founders' week festivities. Mrs. Senn is the guest of Mrs. Cross on the U.S.R.S. Richmond. Lieutenant Abernathy, who has been visiting his home in Pulaski, Tenn., has returned to the U.S.R.S. Franklin. Mrs. Albert Dillingham, who has been ill at Creston, Ia., is much better, and Captain Dillingham has returned to the U.S.R.S. Franklin. Mrs. Hagner and daughter, who spent the summer near Warrenton, Va., have returned to their apartment in Portsmouth. Mrs. Lovering, wife of Med. Instr. Phillips A. Lovering, and children, who have been spending the summer in Massachusetts, have returned to their home at the U.S. Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Traut, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Traut, U.S.S. North Carolina, and Miss Eleonora Traut, who have been spending the summer in Farmington and more recently Norfolk, sailed from New York on the White Star liner *Celtic* for Genoa. After a trip through Italy Mrs. Traut will spend the winter in Geneva. Miss Stella McCalla, daughter of Rear Admiral McCalla, retired, sailed on the *Celtic* to spend the winter abroad studying art.

Misses Natalie and Leonie De Rouse Berry have recently been the guests of Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Fort Monroe. Mrs. McAlpine, wife of Lieut. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at luncheon on Tuesday at her home in Portsmouth, in honor of Mrs. Nugent, wife of Capt. George Nugent, U.S.A., stationed at the fort. Covers were laid for eight and the guests were: Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Emmerson Smith, Mrs. Thomas Kincaid, Mrs. H. H. Christy, Mrs. John C. Emmerson, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. A. Wilson, and Miss Mary Emmerson. Mrs. Read, wife of Lieut. John H. Read, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George Nugent, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Norfolk. The house and table were daintily decorated in Army colors, roses and dahlias being used to carry out the scheme. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Miss Mary Doyle, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Mrs. Charter Burruss, Dr. James Hunter, and Mr. Charter Burruss. Mrs. Read, who has been the guest of her mother in Norfolk, left Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Ada Read, for San Antonio, Tex., where they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Schwartzkopf, U.S.A., before joining Lieutenant Read at Fort Clark, where he is stationed.

Asst. Surg. E. H. H. Old, U.S.N., who has been recently ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, and Asst. Surg. C. E. Strite have taken a house together in the newly erected quarters at the hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Wythe Parks have left for their new home in the New York Navy Yard, much to the regret of their many friends in this vicinity. Pay Dir. William Galt, who has been ordered to remain in Norfolk, has taken a house in Warren Crescent for himself and family.

#### FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 4, 1908.

"The King is dead!" "Long live the King!" If Alexander the Great had seen what Ak-Sar-Ben saw as he passed up Farnam street last Wednesday he would never have longed for more kingdoms to conquer as the brilliantly-lighted floats passed on the electric car tracks, representing twenty of the states of the Union. The streets were crowded, and it was estimated that one hundred thousand people witnessed the parade, while over thirty thousand passed through the gates of the carnival grounds as paid admissions.

Through the courtesy of General Morton the 2d Cavalry was routed by the way of Omaha to Des Moines, thus giving the citizens of Omaha the chance to see one of the famous Cavalry regiments of the Army. General Morton was glad to avail himself of this opportunity to repay the many kindnesses shown the Army by the people of Omaha, and it was solely through his influence that the Cavalry was permitted to visit Omaha. The Cavalry was under the command of Colonel West, with Major Sibley commanding the 1st Squadron, consisting of Troops B, C, D and K, and Captain Wade commanding the 2d, with Troops E and H. The evolutions were in regimental, battalion and company formations, with the five hundred men carrying sabers, and they presented a thrilling and inspiring sight.

The band was mounted on gray horses and presented a striking sight, while the different companies were mounted on horses of a uniform color, and every movement was carried out with great spirit.

Immediately following the regular drill came the musical saber drill by Troops E, G and H, conducted by Captain Wade. The men remained mounted and executed the various saber evolutions on horseback. The graceful manipulations of the brightly polished sabers presented a scene possibly never before witnessed in this locality. The sun was just at the right altitude to give full effect to the scintillating sun's rays from the polished steel and the several evolutions were given without any command.

The principal event of the afternoon followed in the fancy drill of the crack Troop M. This troop is mounted on hand-some grays and the drill was conducted by 2d Lieut. E. V. Sumner, son of Major General Sumner, former commander of the Department of the Missouri. The drill was directed without commands, but by a whistle, lightly sounded by Lieutenant Sumner, and consisted of a series of intricate evolutions, forming figure eights, stars, the column moving on a half-gallop, the horses being letter perfect as well as the men.

On Friday afternoon the same program was gone over, but with a crowd estimated at twelve thousand people, and never has Fort Omaha seen such a crowd as gathered to witness the last exhibition of the 2d Cavalry, all of which seemed to put the soldier ladies on their mettle and they never made a better impression, for the evolutions were perfect in every detail and more elaborate in movements than on any former occasion.

The citizens highly appreciated the thoughtfulness of General Morton in securing this treat for the Ak-Sar-Ben visitors, and the Board of Governors desire that this same organization be secured for the next coronation of Ak-Sar-Ben. Following the drill a public demonstration of the wireless telegraph was given, under the direction of Lieutenant Haskell, of Fort Omaha, at the north end of the parade, and many visitors enjoyed the lecture. Many of the visitors to both exhibitions remained to see the baseball contest between the 2d Cavalry team and the noted Signal Corps, the former taking second place at the St. Joe Military Carnival, but the Signal Corps took them into camp at both games, the latter by a score of 7 to 1.

Col. and Mrs. Glassford, of Fort Omaha, gave an informal reception Wednesday afternoon at their quarters at the post in honor of the officers of the 2d Cavalry, who are spending the time at Fort Omaha awaiting the parade. A large number of guests from Omaha also enjoyed the hospitality of the Commandant and his lady.

The four hundred members of the 2d Cavalry took their street car rides at the expense of President G. W. Wattles, of the street car company, who, being prevented by the interstate law from issuing passes, sent his check to the treasurer for the sum of \$100, which purchased 20,000 tickets (sic), and the men of the Cavalry were independent, even if they had not had a pay day, and by this graceful act many were enabled to ride at pleasure. They were also admitted to the carnival grounds free of charge if in uniform.

Dr. James S. Kennedy, post surgeon, Fort Omaha, and Mrs. Kennedy entertained informally Thursday afternoon at their quarters after the Cavalry drill. Their guests included

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the officers of the 2d Cavalry, the ladies and officers of the post and a number of friends from the city. The 2d Cavalry band furnished the music for the reception, being stationed on the lawn between Dr. Kennedy's quarters and the post hospital.

Captain Oury, with Lieutenant Ware, and Co. D, Signal Corps, arrived at Fort Omaha Friday afternoon from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., where they have been stationed the past month for maneuvers, doing signal corps work in the field. This is one of the mounted companies of the corps. Mrs. Oury joined the Captain here after a visit with friends at Chicago.

Lieut. Otto Grimm and mother have left the post on leave. The time will be spent in the climate of California in the hope that it will benefit Lieutenant Grimm's health, which has not been quite up to the hard work of the past encampment at Dale Creek.

The coronation ball was attended by all the post and Cavalry officers in full dress, and one of the attractive events of the ball was the impromptu parade of Governor Sheldon and his staff, escorted by the officers of Fort Crook, Fort Omaha and the 2d Cavalry, to present their fealty to the king and queen of the ball.

Lieutenant Leasure, of Co. D, Signal Corps, availed himself of a fifteen days' leave of absence after the conclusion of the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

The school year has commenced in earnest. Colonel Glassford is the commandant and Lieut. William Haskell is the secretary of the school, while the other officers of the post are required at intervals to deliver a lecture once a month on a subject of practical value.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1908.

The first football game of the season was played under ideal weather conditions last Saturday afternoon, Oct. 3. The cloud of smoke and haze which had hung like a pall, shrouding river and hillsides, has been dissipated by the recent much-needed heavy rains, and the atmosphere is clear and bracing once more. The lifting of the curtain, however, discloses no brilliant tints; the drought has caused the changing foliage to assume a uniform tint of brown, and we shall, this season, miss one of the most potent attractions of the autumn. To return to football: Despite the weather and the large crowd of spectators, the efforts of the home team did not come up to expectations in the opening game of the season, West Point defeating Tufts by the small score of 5-0. The one and only touchdown was secured by Greble, the West Point right half, in the first half of the game. The ball had been carried by the Army by line rushes from the fifty-yard mark, and by a successful forward pass from Wood to Greble, the latter was pushed over the line from the five-yard mark. Dean's effort to kick goal was a failure. The cadets followed the ball well; their chief faults were: allowing the Tufts forwards to break through, owing to the line playing having been too high, and the slow starting of the backs. Tufts never got nearer the Army goal than the forty-five-yard line, and the playing was almost entirely in their territory. The following was the line-up:

	Position.	Tufts.
Underwood	Left end	Hubbard
Byrne	Left tackle	Marr
Wier	Left guard	Burt
Philoon	Center	Houston
Moss	Right guard	Costanza
Besson	Right tackle	Chase
Carberry	Right end	Porter
Wood	Quarterback	Kinsella
Greble	Right halfback	Sheehy
Dean	Left halfback	Wallace
Chamberlin	Fullback	Hooper

Touchdown, Greble; umpire, Louis D. Vail; referee, Dr. A. H. Sharpe; field judge, F. A. Godcharles; linemen, W. D. Smith; substitutes, Arnold for Underwood, Devore for Byrne, Beach for Philoon, Carrithers for Moss, Johnston for Carberry, Hayes for Johnston, Kern for Wood, Taylor for Greble, Baker for Dean and Hyatt for Chamberlin.

An entertainment for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society will be given in Memorial Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 24. An attractive program is promised. A concert will be given by the Cadet Glee Club, followed by a dance. The evening services were resumed at the Cadet Chapel last Sunday evening; the sessions of the Sunday school last Sunday afternoon. The hour of evening service is 7:30; the Sunday school meets at 2:30 p.m.

Dress parade has been discontinued with the exception of the evening dress parade held on Sundays at 4:15 p.m.

The afternoon drills occupy the entire afternoons on week days, excepting on the Wednesday half-holidays and on Saturday afternoons, when inspection, review and guard mounting precede the football game. Trinity is the game on the schedule for Saturday, Oct. 10.

Col. A. C. Tyler, N.G., Conn.; Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gibson; Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Winans; Col. William Paulding, 24th Inf., N.Y., have been among officers recently registered at the hotel. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Mordecai are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Summerall. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Larned. Mrs. and Miss Hawkins are visiting Col. and Mrs. Howze.

Additional time is given for football practice by the discontinuance of the dress parade. The novel scheme of painting the football white in order that it might be visible at practice after dark has been adopted for the first time this season.

#### FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Oct. 6, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Hillman were the guests of the Misses Clark, of Greenlawn, at tea Tuesday evening. On Wednesday afternoon the Misses Shortridge, of Wilmington, entertained for Mrs. Edmund D. Shortridge. Those from the post who attended the reception were Miss Fulton and Mrs. Waldron. Captain Scott was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Capt. A. U. Faulkner, 1st Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco, and Mrs. James Rodney, whose father, Captain Everett, was at the time of his death commanding officer here, called on friends at the post Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Morton Cheeseman and son, Mr. Walker Cheeseman, of Salt Lake City, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell. Mr. Roberts, the father of Mrs. E. A. Stockton, arrived here Thursday morning from his home in the Brookline, Mass., to join Mrs. Roberts, who has been here

for several weeks during Mrs. Stockton's illness. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts left that same day for a few days' visit in Baltimore. Thursday Lieutenant Stockton accompanied Mrs. Stockton to Wernersville, Pa., where she will remain in a sanatorium until she fully recovers from her recent illness.

Mrs. Percy Darlington, of Wilmington, and Mr. Danner, of Beaufort, S.C., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton on Thursday. Captain Scott left on Saturday for his new station in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Hillman entertained Lieutenant Eglin at dinner on Sunday.

On Monday five companies from this district went to Philadelphia to take part in the military parade, one of the events of Philadelphia's Founders' Week. Several of the ladies of the post went up to see the parade.

Captain Goodfellow and Lieutenant Stockton were entertained at supper Sunday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Waldron. On Tuesday Captain Ryan with the 139th Company returned to the post from target practice at Fort Howard.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1908.

Col. C. H. Murray, commandant, Major Abner Pickering and Major H. C. Fisher, surgeon, will leave Oct. 11, for Fort Thomas, Ky., where they will take the riding test, prescribed by the President. These are the only field officers at the post. All three have been doing a little practicing, by the way.

Work has been started on filling up the lake at the southwest corner of the reservation, and word has been received from Washington that the plans for two new barracks buildings, a new administration building, a new receiving station and an addition to the mess hall, are completed. Work will be started this fall as soon as bids can be advertised for and the contracts let. The site of the new administration building will be where the adjutant's office now stands. The old building will be razed.

Capt. Leon T. LeWald returned Monday from New York and the Adirondacks, where he spent thirty-three days. Preparations are being made for a series of hops to be given every two weeks during the winter, and the officers intend to start a bowling league also.

Mrs. Paterson, who has been spending the summer at her home in New York, has returned to the post, and Lieutenant Paterson, who has formerly been forced to live in the city on account of quarters, has taken a set of the fine new houses, just completed.

Capt. L. J. Owen entertained at a theater party and afterward at a supper at the Columbus Club last week Major and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. DeLoffre, Miss Aille Heard and Dr. G. T. Tyler. Dr. Tyler also entertained the same guests at Keith's later in the week. Capt. L. T. LeWald returned to the barracks, after a month's stay in the Adirondacks, on Saturday night.

Col. C. H. Murray appointed Capt. S. M. DeLoffre and Lieuts. V. La S. Rockwell and C. B. Stone on the hop committee for the next six months, and as these officers are all good dancers, it is already assured that the hops this winter will be a success.

Major and Mrs. H. C. Fisher gave a prettily appointed dinner on Friday evening to the Misses Murray and Mrs. Tyler and Rhoads. Capt. L. R. Roach and his bride have returned, after a honeymoon spent in the East, and are occupying the large set of quarters recently vacated by Capt. A. A. Cabanias. Col. C. H. Murray and Majors Abner Pickering and H. C. Fisher leave on Saturday for Fort Thomas, where they will take "the ride"; this will leave Capt. James Bayless in command of the post and Captain DeLoffre in charge of the hospital for about a week. Drs. Hill and Tyler, who have been on temporary duty here, have returned to their respective stations.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 27, 1908.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, was a visitor in the city on Friday last, when he made an unofficial inspection of the post and buildings here. Gen. and Mrs. Bell were returning from a horseback trip through Yellowstone National Park, having gone in from Fort Washakie by way of Fort Yellowstone. General Bell said that the old buildings at Fort Missoula are to be entirely replaced, and he promised great things for Douglas, including two new double barracks buildings and an ordnance store-room. He expressed himself as well pleased with the work of building as it has progressed so far. Gen. and Mrs. Bell will attend the National Irrigation Congress.

A number of motor parties were made up in town to attend the parade Friday afternoon, one especially pleasant affair being arranged in honor of Miss Eva Madden, the guest of Mrs. Richard A. Keyes. Later when the parade was called off on account of the night problem to follow, the party repaired to the quarters of Capt. Bryan Conrad, where an informal tea followed. Mrs. Keyes shaperoning the party. The entire regiment participated in the night problem. One battalion left the post and found a strong point for fortifications in Emigration Canyon, and later two battalions went out to make an attack. The fighting continued till about ten o'clock, the attacking party being declared victorious.

Miss Eva Madden, sister of Captain Madden, of the 29th, who has been visiting in Salt Lake for some time, was the guest of honor at a tea given on Thursday last by Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, and including in its list of guests the ladies of the garrison as well as many of Salt Lake's most prominent ladies. Among those who assisted was Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan. Midshipman Scott Lynn left for Annapolis on Thursday last, after spending the past two months with his mother, Mrs. W. P. Lynn. The entire command left Douglas at noon on Friday for a three days' hike over the mountains to the Warm Springs, some miles north of the city.

Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Dr. Henry H. Rutherford, of the U.S. Army, arrived at the post early in the week and is visiting Col. and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, of Minneapolis, sister and niece of Col. Walter Scott, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Scott at Fort Douglas. Mrs. Robert E. Boyers entertained the regimental bridge club at her home on Tuesday last, when Mrs. Purviance and Miss Williams won the prizes. Mrs. Purviance entertained the ladies of the garrison at a bridge tea Thursday afternoon to meet Mrs. Rutherford, when Mrs. Boyers, Mrs. Wieser and Miss Towle carried off the prizes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Boyers are to leave shortly for Koughkeepsie, N.Y., where Lieutenant Boyers has been detailed for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser entertained a few friends from town at a dinner Friday evening last. Lieut. Ned Green is back after a visit of a month or more in the East.

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#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The officers of the 14th N.Y. have decided that hereafter the Colonel shall appoint the company officers instead of the men electing them, which has been the custom, and it is believed that the change will result in considerable benefit.

Brig. Gen. John E. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., will review the 23d Regiment in its armory on Saturday night, Oct. 24. The annual fall athletic games of the regiment will be held at the armory on the night of Nov. 21. The veterans of the regiment will enjoy a smoker at the armory on Oct. 12.

On the recommendation of the captain commanding the New York Naval Militia, all officers of the naval militia rendered supernumerary by the operation of the act approved by the Governor May 7, 1908, are placed on active duty, as of May 7, 1908, and assigned to duty under the commanding officers of the several commands with which they were serving on that date, and will at once report for duty in accordance with the foregoing. These details will expire and the above mentioned officers shall stand relieved when the offices to which they have been detailed shall have been regularly filled.

The following is the percentage of attendance at drills during the six months ending June 30, 1908, of the Iowa National Guard: 53d Infantry, 71.61%; 54th Infantry, 81.73%; 55th Infantry, 69.25%; 56th Infantry, 74.79.

The annual inspection of the militia of Delaware will take place as follows: 1st Infantry: Companies A and D, Wilmington, Nov. 9; Company E, Newark, Nov. 10; Companies C and F, band and hospital detachment, Nov. 12; Company H, New Castle, Nov. 13; Company G, Dover, Nov. 16; Company B, Milford, Friday, Nov. 20, 1908.

New olive drab uniforms have been issued to the 5th Infantry of Baltimore, Md. It will be the first organization in the state guard to be so uniformed. All the other troops still have the uniforms of blue. In about two years the Maryland National Guard will possess everything in the way of equipment and uniforms that the Army now has.

In compliance with recent general orders the 47th N.Y., Colonel Barthman, have added three additional skeleton companies, making it a twelve company regiment. The new companies will be known as H, L and M, but will not be formally organized until further orders. The regiment has also been formed into three battalions as follows: 1st Battalion, Companies F, E, I, H; 2d Battalion, Companies K, D, A, L; 3d Battalion, Companies G, B, C and M.

The strength of the 13th N.Y. on Sept. 30 last was 1,167 officers and men, which is a net gain of fourteen members during the six months previous. The 13th is the largest regiment in the United States. The 4th Company, Capt. Sydney Grant, is the largest in the regiment, with 103 members on the roll. The 1st Company, Capt. Frank Dean, and the 5th and 8th Companies each have 100 members.

Co. K, 7th N.Y. has elected 2d Lieut. Bayard Dominick, Jr., first lieutenant, vice Barnard, advanced to captain. He first joined the regiment as a private April 13, 1897.

Co. L, of the 12th N.Y., will elect 1st Sergt. John Deane, second lieutenant. First Lieut. G. Smith is in command of Company F, vice Vanderbilt, detailed to the staff of Major General Roe.

Drills in the 8th N.Y. began on Oct. 5, and the 25th Company, Capt. Alexander M. Bremer, was on the floor. This company has a membership of ninety-three, but is lacking two lieutenants, and in consequence very heavy work has devolved on the captain. During the past six months the 25th Company made a net gain of twenty-two men, which shows the excellent work accomplished in recruiting. Application has been made for some necessary artillery equipment for armor instruction for the regiment.

The officers of the 9th N.Y. have drafted suitable resolutions on the accidental deaths of Pts. John Waltz and George Harvey, of the 16th Company, by a premature discharge of powder at Battery Mills, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., June 16 last. The resolution will be spread on the minutes of the regiment, and a copy will be sent to the next of kin of the deceased men.

#### 14TH N.Y.—COL. J. H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y., for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1908, shows the large net gain in membership of forty-three, and the aggregate strength of the command is 810 officers and men. The following are the figures in detail:

	On Roll.	Gain.	Loss.
Field staff and non-com. staff	21	1	—
Band	4	—	—
Company A	60	4	—
“ B	66	4	—
“ C	63	12	—
“ D	66	1	—
“ E	75	8	—
“ F	67	1	—
“ G	61	3	—
“ H	66	8	—
“ I	53	9	—
“ K	67	3	—
“ L	60	—	1
“ M	58	3	—
Ordnance Department	3	3	—
Quartermaster's Department	3	—	1
Medical Department	27	3	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Net gain</b>			

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., has decided to give his command the benefit of some out-door drills on Saturday afternoons at Van Cortlandt Park by battalions as follows: 1st Battalion, Major Murphy, Oct. 17; 2d Bat-

talion, Major Usher, Oct. 24, and 3d Battalion, Major Dyett, Oct. 31.

The Regimental Athletic Association has been disbanded, and it has been deemed advisable that future army games shall be in charge of regimental headquarters. Capt. C. J. Dieger, of Co. F, to this end has been appointed director of athletics, and will have full charge of the arrangements for the games. He will be assisted by Lieut. George H. Hearn. The regiment shows a net gain of nine members during the past three months, its strength on Sept. 30 being 756 officers and men, against 746 on March 31 last.

#### 69TH N.Y.—COL. EDWARD DUFFY.

It is not likely that Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., will order an election for lieutenant colonel until after the close of the present drill season. This will give the officers ample time to consider carefully the merits of the several candidates, and they can discuss the situation during the entire fall and winter. The regiment on Sept. 30 last had 716 members on its rolls, which is a net gain of fourteen since March 31 last, when its membership was 702. Company I, Capt. Charles Healy, with ninety-nine members, is the largest company, and Company E, Capt. John J. Scanlon, is second with eighty-four members. The present strength of the different units of the command is as follows:

Field and Staff	20
Quartermaster's Department	3
Ordnance Department	3
Medical Department	20
Band	3
Company A	51
“ B	59
“ C	59
“ D	72
“ E	84
“ F	68
“ G	61
“ H	53
“ I	99
“ K	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>716</b>

The gymnasium of the regiment has now been completely equipped, and will prove a great attraction to the members.

Drills for the season will commence on Oct. 12 with Companies B and C on the floor. Major Michael Lynch will inspect drills on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, Major Duffy on each Monday night, and Major Reville on Wednesday and Friday nights.

Recruits will be instructed each Friday night by Post Ord. Sgt. Michael Murphy, under the immediate supervision of Regimental Adjutant Phalen. Colonel Duffy also directs that schools of instruction for non-coms. be held in each company at least twice a month.

#### 71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

The 71st N.Y. during the past six months has been very active in recruiting and shows the large net gain of fifty-three. The aggregate strength of the command is 809 officers and men, divided as follows:

	Sept.	March	Gain.	Loss.
Field Staff and N.C. Staff	23	23	—	—
Medical Department	19	14	5	—
Band	12	9	3	—
Company A	75	62	13	—
“ B	76	75	1	—
“ C	59	53	6	—
“ D	64	62	2	—
“ E	62	68	—	6
“ F	59	55	4	—
“ G	72	68	4	—
“ H	56	57	—	1
“ I	64	65	1	—
“ K	98	87	11	—
“ M	65	60	5	—
Ordnance Department	3	—	3	—
Quartermaster's Department	2	—	2	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Net gain</b>			53	

#### BORN.

BABCOCK.—Born at Newport, R.I., Oct. 5, 1908, a daughter, Katharine, to the wife of Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N.

ELLIOTT.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21, 1908, to Lieut. Edward Goff Elliott, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Edward Goff Elliott, a son, Wendell.

GALLUP.—Born to the wife of Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 27, 1908.

GOODRICH.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 24, 1908, to the wife of 1st Lieut. P. M. Goodrich, 9th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

KING.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 6, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. E. J. King, U.S.N., a daughter.

MONROE.—Born to the wife of Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C., a daughter, at Ossining, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1908.

PILLANS.—Born at U.S. Clothing Depot, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1908, to the wife of William I. Pillans, post Q.M. sergeant, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Pillans.

#### MARRIED.

CASSATT—SMITH.—At Warrenton, Va., Oct. 7, 1908, Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Eleanor M. Smith.

CHRISTY—WOOD.—At Oakland, Cal., Sept. 14, 1908, Miss Grace Wood to Lieut. William Carroll Christy, 5th U.S. Cav.

COWLES—CREAZER.—At Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1908, Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Mary Creazer, daughter of Major Noble H. Creazer, U.S.A., retired.

DU BOIS—HODGSKIN.—At New York city, Oct. 6, 1908, Paym. Barron P. Du Bois, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Hodgeskin.

GILFORD—ROBINSON.—At West Chester, Pa., Oct. 5, 1908, Mrs. Thomas L. Robinson, niece of Gen. Mott Hooton, U.S.A., to Mr. Thomas B. Gilford, Jr.

GREY—MCLELLAN.—At New York, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1908, Charles Stedman Grey and Miss Ruth Elymra McLellan, daughter of Capt. Charles Hugh McLellan, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

LACY—HAMLIN.—At Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 29, 1908, Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Eldred Hamlin.

LANKFORD—MADDOX.—At Fairmont, Md., Oct. 7, 1908, Miss Helen S. Maddox, to Mr. B. Louis Lankford, formerly a paymaster's clerk, U.S.N.

MATHER—MCNAIR.—At Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1908, Miss Jessie McNair, only daughter of Comdr. Antoine de R. McNair, U.S.N., to Col. Adrian W. Mather.

MACOMB—WALTER.—At Newport, R.I., Oct. 7, 1908, Mrs. Caroline Luce Walter, daughter of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., to Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., U.S.A.

ROBINSON—GALE.—At Manila, P.I., Oct. 2, 1908, Miss Mary G. Gale, daughter of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., to Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf.

TERRELL—REYNOLDS.—At Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 14, 1908, Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jessie Llewellyn Reynolds.

WHITEHORNE—TAUNT.—On Oct. 7, 1908, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper, Va., Mr. Earl English Whitehorn, of Verona, N.J., to Miss Earlene S. Taunt, daughter of Mrs. S. Russell Smith, of Culpeper, Va., and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Earl English, U.S.N.

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#### DIED.

PATTERSON.—Died at La Junta, Colo., Sept. 29, 1908, Mr. Charles F. Patterson, brother of the late Capt. George T. T. Patterson, 14th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. William B. Reynolds.

COOPER.—Died at sea en route to Gibraltar on Sept. 27, 1908, Electrician Eugene W. Cooper, U.S.N.

BERNADOU.—Died at the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1908, Comdr. John B. Bernadou, U.S.N.

ROWELL.—Drowned off Vigan, P.I., Sept. 25, 1908, 1st Lieut. H. B. Rowell, Philippine Constabulary.

SCHIFF.—Died at Manila, P.I., Oct. 4, 1908, Chief Engineer.

FITZGERALD.—Died on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1908, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, late commander of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., in the seventy-first year of his age, of angina pectoris, at his late residence, Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

READER asks: Are the troops who came to Cuba, October, 1906, if recalled to the States during this winter or spring, entitled to \$30 bonus for drawing olive drab clothing? Answer: The clothing allowance of all enlisted men is fixed so as to include the money allowance of olive drab clothing to which entitled, no matter where stationed. Consequently there can be no bonus.

MANILA asks: (1). Is special duty pay allowed to painters who re-enlist? (2). If I re-enlist now what would be my pay? I served three years in a Regular regiment from March, 1899-1902, and six months in Volunteers in 1898. (3). If I re-enlisted how long would I have to serve before I could buy out? (4). I find that my answer to first enlistment questions were incorrect, through lack of knowledge on my part. Would this matter be corrected or investigated on re-enlistment? Answer: (1). No extra duty pay for painter payable by Pay Dept. The Q.M. Dept. pays for such extra service, fifty cents a day when the period is ten days or longer. (2). If soldier completed one full enlistment as stated, he would, upon re-enlistment, enter second enlistment period. (3). See G.O. 4, 1906, for purchase of discharge. (4). Record should be corrected. Report facts through your C.O.

J. J. S. asks: (1). I was discharged Oct. 19, 1903, for convenience of the government. I re-enlisted Nov. 3, 1903, discharged a private. Am I entitled to the three months bonus? (2). Give the address of Chaplain Groves or Captain Miles. Both were in the 14th U.S. Infantry, 1898-1900. Answer: (1). No. (2). Chaplain Groves is at Fort Apache, Ariz. Address Captain Miles at Girard College, Philadelphia.

TWO GUARDSMEN.—A deserter who has not left the United States during a period of two years after his desertion is free from punishment on account of his act. He should apply for a deserter's release. See A.R. 124.

C. R. M.—"Jane's Fighting Ships," Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, and "Brassey's Annual," D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, both New York city, are published yearly. For further particulars address the publishers as above.

H. L. M. asks: What are the requirements to secure a commission as second lieutenant in the Army from civil life? Answer: Address Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., for circular giving full information.

A. (1). As to purchase of discharge. G.O. 4, 1906, W.D., rescinds G.O. 48, W.D., 1904, and prescribes the rules. In time of peace any enlisted man after completing one year's service, and who is not undergoing punishment or under charges may purchase his discharge. The price will be the travel allowances due on discharge, which will be retained by the U.S., and in addition thereto the following:

"After one year's service \$120; two years', \$100; three years', \$90, etc." (2). See pay table published in our issue of May 2 last, as to positions paying higher rates on first enlistment. Sergeant, 1st Class, H.C., receives \$50; engineer, C.A., \$65; master electrician, Signal Corps, C.A., \$75.

MASSK asks: Enlisted in Hospital Corps, 1905. Was sent to Porto Rico January, 1906. Received twenty per cent. increase up to June, 1906. Left Porto Rico, 1907. Am I entitled to increase in pay between 1906 and 1907? Answer: There has been no appropriation for foreign service increase in Porto Rico beyond June 30, 1906.

ENLISTED.—In reply to J. A. P., who asked the following question: "Is re-enlistment under the following conditions legal? I was re-enlisted (sworn in and signed my papers) before I was discharged from my first enlistment. I enlisted Jan. 29, 1904; discharged Jan. 28, 1908—re-enlisted Jan. 28, 1908." We gave the following answer in the issue of Sept. 26: "Your second enlistment, if as you say, was illegal." On further examination of the statement we are inclined to think J. A. P. did not state all the facts in his case. Ordinarily an honorable discharge is demanded of a soldier re-enlisting. In this case it looks as if the soldier was re-enlisted to go to the Philippines or for some special reason, and the discharge and re-enlistment were one and the same transaction. In that view of it the re-enlistment would certainly be legal even if the act of taking the oath and

has to re-enlist on the 4th to get continuous service pay. Some of my friends claim that he is allowed twenty-four hours grace. Who is correct? Answer: Par. 1360, Army Regulations, provides that a re-enlistment after a period exceeding three months from the date of discharge does not entitle to continuous service pay.

**ARMORY.**—So long as an employee of an armory fulfills the requirements of his position and no complaint of neglect of duty can be brought against him, there is no law to prevent his engaging in any outside enterprise.

**OSWEGO.**—If when discharged from your first enlistment in the Army you enlist in the Navy, you do not get the bonus provided for re-enlistment in the Army. The time served, however, would count toward your retirement later, if you remain in either Service.

**CHICAGO.**—Where can I get a copy of Handbook of Light Artillery, Dyer, and Manual of Service and Supply? Answer: Handbook of Light Artillery by Col. A. B. Dyer, published by John Wiley & Sons, 43 East Nineteenth street, N.Y. Cloth, price \$3; Service of Security and Information. Cloth, price \$1.50, published by Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**STAFF.**—In the Engineer, Cavalry and Infantry arms of the U.S. Army the battalion adjutant is now appointed from the first lieutenants and the battalion quartermaster and commissary from the second lieutenants.

**BAND.**—Par. 256, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 153, of 1908, states: Army bands or members thereof are prohibited by law from receiving remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts when the furnishing of such music places them in competition with local civilian musicians.

**ARTILLERY.**—An enlisted man qualified and rated as a plotter, an observer, first-class, or a casemate electrician is entitled to \$9 a month, and as a gun pointer, gun commander, observer, second-class, chief plotter, or chief loader, to \$7 a month in addition to his pay.

#### MILITARY NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 1, 1908.

The seasons are not running on schedule at all here lately; for this is supposed to be the rainy season, and for the past few days it has not rained at all, but has been so hot as to remind one of the hot season of March and April.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills entertained delightfully at a dinner party in compliment to Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., who has lately arrived to take command of his regiment, stationed at Fort William McKinley. To meet Col. and Mrs. Bailey were Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, Major and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Major and Mrs. George P. Ahern, Col. Louis M. Mans and Mr. Justice James P. Tracey. The table decorations were attractive, all in pink. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea gave a charming dinner to Capt. and Mrs. William Elliott, Col. E. E. Dray, Col. Louis M. Mans, Capt. and Mrs. Whitmore, Miss O'Brien, and Captain Ruffner.

Most active preparations are under way for the grand reception that awaits the Atlantic Fleet at this port. The Y.M.C.A. has already completed elegant and conveniently arranged quarters for the sailors. The second floor of the large building on the Pasig river, at the left of Santa Cruz bridge as you approach the Escota, has been beautifully fitted up for the accommodation of the sailors. A dormitory has been furnished, new and so clean, with quartermasters' cots and new mosquito nets, at which four hundred men can be accommodated. There are extensive baths and reading room, booths arranged so the sailors can leave any valuables to be kept safely, a lunch counter, and a writing table that will seat thirty persons. Mr. J. Z. Collins, and Mr. J. J. Carrington are responsible for this beautiful resort for the sailors of the fleet, and are doing a noble work for the Army and Navy in this part of the world.

Mrs. J. A. Randall is a guest at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Eugene P. Jersey, 10th Cav., at Fort William McKinley. On the transport Thomas, that left here Aug. 15, unusually crowded with passengers, were Capt. de Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., from Camp Stotsenburg; Mrs. Cabell, Master Carroll, Miss Cabell and Miss Agnes. Captain Cabell goes on a leave, taking his family to San Diego, Cal., to reside for the present, where Mrs. Elmer Otis, mother of Mrs. Cabell, will join them.

Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav., was host at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Sunday evening, for Major and Mrs. Robert D. Read, 10th Cav., Lieut. and Mrs. Allen C. Keyes, 10th Cav., and Mrs. E. A. Phillips.

Many friends are interested in the coming marriage of Miss Mary Gale, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. George H. C. Gale, 10th Cav., of Fort William McKinley, to Mr. Barclay McGeer. The ceremony will take place the latter part of September. The newly married couple anticipate living at Jolo, where the groom-elect makes his home in civilian pursuits.

Major and Mrs. Harris L. Roberts entertained Capt. and Mrs. Alexander E. Williams at dinner at the Army and Navy Club a few evenings ago. Mrs. H. Eugene Stafford, 373 Gral Solana, gave a charming Russian luncheon party at her palatial home recently, for Mrs. Bertram de Lis, Mrs. James M. Phalen, Mrs. James G. Harbold, Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mrs. Charles S. Sleeper, Mrs. George B. Duncan, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, Mrs. Adam C. Carson and Mrs. Charles H. Smith.

The Luneta is just now in the hands of hundreds of electric-light workers, who are preparing that always attractive park to be still more enchanting, for the coming fleet. Strings of red, white and blue electric bulbs will be festooned so that the lights can be seen even at Cavite, the central point being the flag staff.

The arrival of the transport Sheridan, about five p.m., on Aug. 31, was most welcome. Among the passengers were: Lieut. Col. E. G. Glenn, 23d Inf.; Lieut. F. W. Glover, 6th Cav.; Comdr. John M. Orchard, U.S.N.; Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th Inf.; Lieut. F. W. Fonda, Signal Corps; Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin and three children; Lieut. C. M. Blackford, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Albert M. Brunzell, U.S.M.C., and many more. The passengers report a pleasant journey. This trip breaks the record for speed, the Sheridan crossing the Pacific in twenty-five and a half days.

The second new line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway will be formally opened to the general public on Sunday next. This line starts from the Paco station in Manila, and goes almost due north, along the shores of Laguna de Bay, passing through the barrios of Balabag, Sucat, Alabang, the site of the U.S. Government experimental farm; Muntinlupa, San Pedro Tunasan, and finally at the present terminus of the railway, at Binan. At this point the road will ultimately be built on through the Province of Batangas to Calamba, the birth city, or rather barrio, of the worshiped Filipino, Dr. José Rizal. The railway line will also go further into the Province of Laguna. This will open a new route by which travelers can have a choice of either reaching the beautiful falls and Valley of Pangasinan by railway or going by boat, up the Pasig river and across Laguna de Bay. The first new railway to be built was from Manila to Cavite, a distance of about twice what it is in going by water. During a typhoon, or when the rainy season is doing its worst in this section, these railways will be of inestimable value to the public and trade in general. The cars pass through beautiful land, rich in banana trees and all tropical fruits and plants, cool breezes from the bay making the trip delightful.

Mrs. A. E. Philipps, wife of Lieutenant Philipps, 10th Cav., with station at Camp Wallace, Union, recently spent several days in Manila, and was the recipient of much social attention. Lieutenant Philipps is in command of the gun platoon of his regiment. The Bachelors' Mess of which Lieut. Louis P. Schoonmaker, 10th Cav., is caterer, entertained delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening, at the quarters of the popular "cherubs." The guests on this occasion were Capt. Eugene P. Jersey, jr., and Mrs. Jersey, Mrs. J. A. Randall, Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Fleming, Lieut. Emmett Addis, Lieut. George J. Oden and Lieutenant Schoonmaker.

## McCutcheon's "The Linen Store"

Reg. Trade Mark.

# Madeira Handkerchiefs

This is one of our most attractive lines of embroidered handkerchiefs and one which has come into favor within the last year or two.

The hand embroidery, which is the work of the Island peasants, is remarkable for its beauty and distinctive character. It is a dainty combination of eyelet embroidery with beautiful hand scalloped edges. Prices as follows:

**At 50c.**—A very large collection of designs is included, showing dainty corner effects with scalloped edges.

**At 75c.**—Plain center, very sheer, with corner and all around designs of eyelet work, finished with fine embroidered scalloped edges, in several different styles.

**At \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.**—Exquisite hand embroidered corner effects on very sheer linen, combined with scalloped edges.

Other attractive lines in our stock include dainty Swiss, Armenian and Irish Handkerchiefs, both lace trimmed and embroidered. Prices range 50c. each and upward.

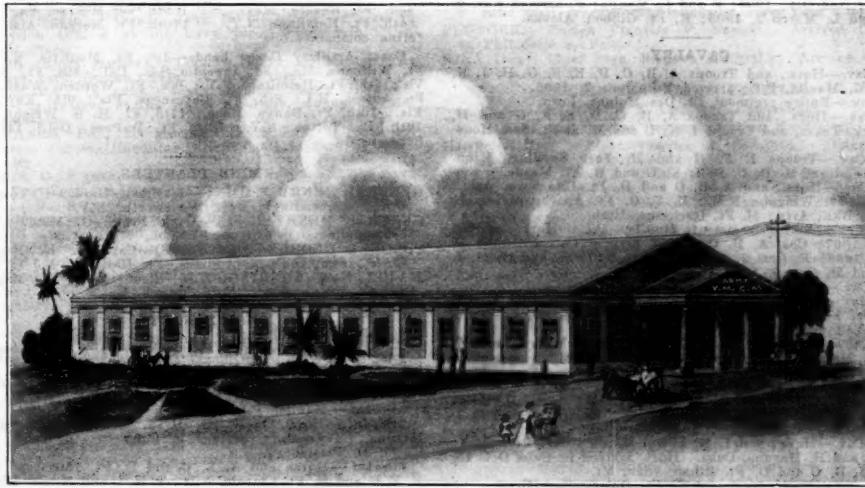
*Mail orders receive our prompt attention.*

**5th Ave. & 34th Street, New York, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.**

The decorations were so pretty and every detail so perfectly carried out that it seemed strange that no feminine hand had planned the menu. The bachelors were promised a good word to be spoken to certain fair young ladies, for keeping such a well regulated household.

The walls to the addition of the Army Young Men's Christian Association building in the reservation of the brigade post at Fort William McKinley are assuming substantial shape. The corner-stone was placed a few days before the departure of Gen. John J. Pershing for a six months' leave of absence in the States. A most advantageous site has been set apart by General Pershing for this building, adjoining the present one on the space toward the 29th Infantry garrison. The building of this much needed room was made possible by the magnificent gift of \$25,000 to the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association by Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York. And a better monument, memorial or charity could not have been placed by Mrs. Sage than this gift of daily improvement and recreation to the rank and file of the Army. The present quarters have been a joy to hundreds of men at the post ever since the first day the doors were opened.

Prisoners. At the close of the report the official announcement of Mrs. Sage's gift was made. Mr. Robert M. Loper, of Manila, a well-known contractor, who is now engaged in erecting the prison house for Fort William McKinley, was the lowest bidder and got the contract for the new building for the Y.M.C.A. The plans call for a one-story reinforced concrete building, 160 feet long by 72 feet wide, reaching to a height of eighteen feet to the eaves. The roof is to be of red inter-locking tile. There are to be two entrances on each side, with a spacious entrance at one end containing a port-cochere. The principal entrance opens directly into the main auditorium, which contains at the farther end from the door a stage of ample dimensions. This hall has a clear room space of seventy by seventy feet, an ideal spot for gymnasiums, basketball, handball and other indoor recreations. The stage will be fully equipped and the hall is to have a seating capacity of 1,000. The natatorium will occupy the rear of the building, measuring seventy by fifty feet, with the entrance from the side of the building. Six shower baths will be provided, with the dressing-rooms located on a gallery, above the shower baths and toilet rooms. The pool itself will be thirty by forty



The New Army Y.M.C.A. Building at Fort William McKinley, P.I.

A report of the executive committee for the first quarter of 1908 says: "During that time forty-eight Gospel meetings were held, with an attendance of 2,018; there were 126 requests for prayer and sixteen professed conversion; twenty-nine Bible classes were conducted, with an attendance at each of 371; there are about 3,500 books in the library and these have been used 15,998 times; 4,474 games have been bowled on the bowling alleys and 3,989 games played on the pool tables; thirty-two entertainments have been given, with an attendance of 7,518. The estimated attendance at the rooms has been 41,450, while 7,924 letters have been written, in these four months. The Y.M.C.A. tents at the post hospital have been kept supplied with current literature, games, etc., and the writing tables furnished with stationery. The work that has been carried on at the Stockade among the military prisoners for more than two years is continued. This work includes entertainments, Gospel meetings, and Bible classes. A library of bound books and a supply of newspapers and magazines are still kept in the Stockade for the use of the

feet, being surrounded by a walk five feet wide. It is estimated that the natatorium will accommodate one hundred men. There are sixteen windows in this department alone, which will furnish ample light and ventilation.

This new building is an addition to what is now known as Memorial Hall, being just next and forming an enlargement of the present facilities for the pleasure and recreation of the large number of men stationed permanently at this the most extensive post in the Army. The Sage Hall will face on an elevated site of ground, commanding an excellent view of the entire brigade. The executive committee of the Army Branch, Y.M.C.A., at Fort William McKinley is composed of Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav.; Major Henry D. Sty, 29th Inf.; Major James P. O'Neil, 30th Inf.; Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, 29th Inf.; Major Henry D. Sty, Major Leon S. Roudies, 30th Inf., and Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., have been appointed a special building committee. Mr. J. Z. Collins is the secretary, assisted by Mr. J. J. Carrington.

# Williams' Shaving Stick

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face." To soften the beard would seem easy enough, and yet Williams' Shaving Stick is the only one in the world that does that simple task well.

In Climateproof Package.

If you cannot get it of dealers we will send it postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Trial size, 4 cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.  
Dept. A,  
Glastonbury, Conn.



## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of California—Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Ft. Mason, Cal., will sail for Honolulu, H.I., Nov. 5, 1908; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1906; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Oct. 9, 1907; Cos. A, B, C and D, arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 15, 1906; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 11, 1906; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, \* B, \* C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, \* Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

and Batteries E and F, will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell for station not later than Nov. 25.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; C, sailed for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. \* On detached service in Cuba.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Leveet, Me. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

14th. Ft. Groble, R.I. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

16th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 100th. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 104th. \*Ft. Washington, Md.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 105th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 107th. Ft. Probie, Me.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 113th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 114th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 115th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 116th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

35th. Manila, Arrived May 5, 1908. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 120th. Ft. String, Mass.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 122d. Key West, Fla.

39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 127th. \*Ft. Fremont, N.C.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 129th. \*Ft. Adams, R.I.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 130th. \*Ft. Adams, R.I.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 131st. \*Ft. G. H. Wright, N.Y.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 132d. \*Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 133d. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 134th. \*Ft. Michie, N.Y.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 135th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 136th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 137th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.

54th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y. 138th. \*Ft. Mott, N.J.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 139th. \*Ft. DuPont, Del.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 140th. \*Ft. Howard, Md.

57th. \*Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907. 141st. \*Ft. McHenry, Md.

58th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va. 142d. \*Ft. Washington, Md.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 143d. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

60th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 144th. \*Ft. Monroe, S.C.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 145th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 146th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 147th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

64th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 148th. \*Ft. Baker, Cal.

65th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 149th. \*Ft. Casey, Wash.

66th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 150th. \*Ft. Ward, Wash.

67th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 151st. \*Ft. Revere, Wash.

68th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 152d. \*Ft. Banks, Mass.

69th. Ft. Scriven, Ga. 153d. \*Ft. Andrews, Cal.

70th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 154th. \*Ft. McKinley, Me.

71st. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 155th. \*Ft. Williams, Me.

72d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 156th. \*Ft. Constitution, N.H.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 157th. \*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

74th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 158th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

75th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 159th. \*Ft. Barry, Cal.

76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 160th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Stevens, Ore., for station about Nov. 1, 1908.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 161st. \*Ft. Barry, Cal.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 162d. \*Ft. Key West, Bks., Fla.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 163d. \*Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 164th. \*Ft. Jackson, Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 165th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 166th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.

83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 167th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 168th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.

\*Mine companies. 169th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lt. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Ft. Strong, Boston, Mass.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. Address, Ft. Hancock, N.J.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 6, 1906; A, B, C and D, Plattburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln,

**BORDEN'S  
Malted  
MILK**

**It Has No Equal**

The Essence of Rich Milk  
and Wholesome Cereals

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY**  
"Leaders of Quality" New York  
Est. 1857

**First Squadron.**  
Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.  
First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

PENNSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher ordered to command.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.  
Capt. W. P. Potter, ordered to command.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

**Third Division.**

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

**Fourth Division.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. (Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.)

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Arrived Oct. 2 at Manila, P.I.

**Third Squadron.**

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.  
Send mail for vessels of Squadron in care of Postmaster, New York City.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Arrived Oct. 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived Oct. 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived Oct. 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Oct. 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Oct. 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Arrived Oct. 3 at Philadelphia, Pa.

**Fleet Auxiliaries.**

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Melbourne, Australia.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived Oct. 5 at Manila, P.I.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Arrived Oct. 1 at Manila, P.I.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Arrived Sept. 30 at Manila, P.I.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Arrived Sept. 30 at Manila, P.I.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Cavite, P.I.

**PACIFIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Itinerary of the Pacific Fleet on return trip from Samoa: Arrive Honolulu Oct. 10, leave Honolulu Oct. 17; arrive San Diego Oct. 28, leave San Diego Oct. 30; arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 1, leave Magdalena Bay Nov. 30; arrive San Francisco Dec. 4.

**First Squadron.**

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

**Second Squadron.**

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Bremerton, Wash. Will leave about Nov. 1 for the Asiatic Station for duty as flagship of the Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Placed in reserve Oct. 2 at Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**Fourth Division.**

The Albany and Yorktown having been detached from the Pacific Fleet and assigned to special service, there are at present no vessels assigned to the division.

**Third Squadron.**

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Cavite, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. Gillis. At Manila, P.I.

**Second Division.**

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. Arrived Oct. 6 at Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Manila, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Arrived at Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd. Arrived Sept. 30 at Manila, P.I.

**Vessels in Reserve.**

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

**Tugs.**

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

**FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**Fleet Auxiliaries.**

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Manila, P.I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Sailed Oct. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Mare Island, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

ABARENDIA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Finecke, master. At Newport News, Va.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

COMDR. WILLIAM S. BENSON, ordered to command.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombough. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Capt. Burns T. Walling. Arrived at Boston Oct. 7. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Sailed Oct. 4 from Panama for San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

CASTINE (tender). Comdr. John D. McDonald. Placed in commission Oct. 4 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Address there.

DE S MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. Assisting Yankee, which vessel is aground near Newport.

MARINETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Assisting Yankee, which vessel is aground near Newport.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombough. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RAVEN (tug). Lieut. John C. Clegg. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

SEASIDE (tug). Lieut. John C. Clegg. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

SHAW (tug). Lieut. John C. Clegg. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

THOMAS (tug). Lieut. John C. Clegg. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

WILSON (tug). Lieut. John C. Clegg. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

YANKEE (tug). Lieut. John C. Clegg. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

YONKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Cavite, P.I.

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# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of benefit as a deodorizer, antiseptic cleansing agent and preservative. Contains nothing injurious.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Sailed Oct. 1 from Pago Pago, Samoa, for Honolulu.

#### Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Mare Island, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Mare Island, Cal.

#### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical training ship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city. The Adams is due to leave Southampton, England, Oct. 8; Cherbourg, France, Oct. 15, and Gibraltar Nov. 3. A short stop may be made at Madeira. Arrives back in Philadelphia Dec. 15.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical training ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city.

#### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOULIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOOK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Severn is an auxiliary to the Hartford.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Sailed Oct. 3 from Guam for Nagasaki, Japan, to give liberty, etc.

TEXAS (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Pentucket, New York.

Active, San Francisco, Cal. Pontiac, New York.

Alice, Norfolk, Va. Powhatan, New York.

Apache, New York. Rapid, Davite, P.L.

Chickasaw, Newport. Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Choctaw, Washington. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Seabago, Charleston, S.C.

Iroquois, at Honolulu. Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Iwana, Boston, Mass. Sotomo, Puget Snd., Wash.

Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Traffic, New York.

Narrows, New York. Triton, Norfolk, Va.

Navajo, Puget Sound, Wash. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Nesinicot, Portsmouth, N.H. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Pawnee, Newport, R.I. Wahan, Pensacola, Fla.

Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash. Wahnesta, Norfolk, Va.

Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

#### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.

Arayat, at Cavite.

Bagley, at Annapolis.

Baltimore, at New York.

Barry, at Cavite.

Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.

Boston, at Puget Sound.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.

Celie, at Boston, Mass.

Cincinnati, at Mare Island.

Constitution, at Boston.

Columbia, at Philadelphia.

Detroit, at Boston.

Dixie, at Philadelphia.

Eagle, at Norfolk.

Elcano, at Cavite.

Elfride, at New York.

Frolic, at Cavite.

General Alava, at Cavite.

Gwin, at Newport.

Hornet, at Norfolk.

Iowa, at Norfolk.

Katahdin, at Philadelphia.

Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.

McKee, at Newport, R.I.

Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.

Marblehead, at Mare Island.

Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N.H.

#### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city. Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Alert, San Francisco, Cal. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Inca, Fall River, Mass.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Machias, at New Haven, Conn.

Dorothea, Chicago, Ill. Oneida, Washington, D.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.

Gloucester, Boston, Mass. Puritan, Washington, D.C.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Granite State, New York city. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Huntress, at St. Louis. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich. Wasp, New York city.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The designs for the fourteen new torpedoboot destroyers to be laid down for the British navy show that except for their speed of 27 knots the vessels are very similar to the 33-knot ocean-going vessels now under construction. They average about 270 feet in length, with a beam of about 28 feet, which is considerably more than that of the old boats. The displacement closely approaches 900 tons, and the horsepower is about 12,000. The vessels carry the same torpedo tubes and two more 12-pounders, five in all, than the modified "River" class. They will be fitted with two masts and wireless telegraphy, carry two searchlights, and their equipment generally suggests that scouting or acting as dispatch vessels will be their role rather than acting as pure destroyers of torpedo craft. For the latter purpose, says the London Engineer, they are not sufficiently fast or adequately armed in proportion to their size, though they are better off in the latter respect than the 33-knotters, which only carry three 12-pounders. The new boats are to be limited to the use of coal, and will have good sea-keeping qualities, big freeboard and great structural strength.

Admiral Nebogatoff, who commanded a squadron of Admiral Rozhestvensky's fleet at the time it was defeated by the Japanese under Admiral Togo, is writing a naval history of the war. The first volume, dealing with events prior to the decisive battle of Tsushima Straits, has been completed.

In a leading article on rifle shooting in which it coincides with the opinion of United States military authorities that "considering ten points as the soldier's standard of perfection, at least eight of these points are skill in rifle shooting," the United Service Gazette (London) makes the plea for the young men of the country to qualify as marksmen, adding: "There is no militarism in this, for the nation capable of defending itself is the nation capable of working for peace. It is the nation that is envied for its possessions, for its commerce, and its material advantages, but which, at the same time, does not trouble, as it ought, to make itself capable of defending them—and it is virtually our indifference in this connection that simply invites envious rivals to nourish warlike intentions and to dream of war."

In accordance with the plan of reorganization of the Austrian artillery, the corps artillery will shortly cease to exist, the 14 field howitzer regiments composing it being formed into brigades of two batteries and assigned to divisions. As the existing 16 Landwehr field batteries will also be re-armed with howitzers, each division of the Austro-Hungarian active army and of the Austrian Landwehr will thus eventually dispose of a howitzer brigade, and the divisional artillery of each division of the active army will consist of a field artillery regiment (four batteries of six guns) and a howitzer brigade under the command of an artillery brigadier of the rank of colonel or major general.

Germany is a firm advocate of nitro-cellulose, as a propellant; but in some of the older rapid-fires, especially those fitted with the Welin breech mechanism, smokeless powder in the form of a gelatine compound is used. This compound is also utilized in connection with the latest model of the 9.4-inch weapon, which takes a brass cartridge case. The projectiles include armor-piercing shot, armor-piercing shell, semi-armor-piercing shell (high explosive bursting), common steel-pointed (high explosive bursting) and common shell (high explosive bursting).

It is well known that for some years past British Admiralty designers have been trying to get rid of top hamper on battleships, says the United Service Gazette, "and in the Dreadnoughts and the Invincibles this has been effected to a degree unthought of a decade ago. The vessels now being designed will be made to approach still nearer to the ideal of many naval architects—i.e., a ship that could go into action with no deck structures other than her gun shields. At present funnels are necessary, but how long they will remain so depends upon the development of the suction gas engine. When that becomes sufficiently perfect to be used for all purposes on board a man-o'-war funnels may be dispensed with. It is unlikely, however, that the gas engine will oust the turbine for a year or two."

A new recording electrical target has just been perfected by Mr. Sydney Rose, an Australian engineer. The failing of the targets at present used is that bullets which strike large areas of the target are all recorded alike, so that the records can only be approximate. The new target, we learn from the United Service Gazette, gives an electric record of the exact spot at which the bullet hits it. The target is only used once, and is then put on a roll. As the punctured paper passes over a set of electric figures, a contact is made through the hole, which immediately causes the recorder to show where the puncture is located. Another target has been perfected by the same engineer, for recording any number of shots on a six-foot target used for volley practice or rapid firing. Over a thousand electrical wires are used in this for the electrical connections.

An automatic rifle (officially known as "Rekylgevär" M106), the invention of M. Fidjeland, has a bore of 6.5 mm. (0.255 in.) diameter; its weight, including the bayonet, is approximately 9 lb. 2 oz. and its length is about 47 inches. Recoil is stated to be scarcely perceptible, since its force is expended in the various operations of an automatic action. The mechanism is comparatively simple, and the rate of fire is so great that six accurately aimed shots can be fired within 2 1/2 seconds.

The new shipbuilding program of the Japanese navy provides for the following: Four battleships of 20,000 tons, speed 20 knots, 12 guns, 30.5 cm., 18-15 cm., 12-12 cm.; 5 armored cruisers of 18,500 tons, speed 25 knots, and carrying 6 guns, 30.5 cm., 14-15 cm., 10-12 cm.; 2 protected cruisers of 4,800 tons, 26 knots, and 4 torpedoboot destroyers of 790 tons, 26 knots.

In pursuance of a scheme started last year, a series of trade classes will be held during the coming winter in the Aldershot command of the British army. These will

## SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Eczema—Her Limb Pealed and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Necessary—Believes

#### HER LIFE SAVED BY CUTICURA

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Menana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

be open especially to all non-commissioned officers and men whose color service has nearly expired. The courses will include instruction in the following trades and callings: Civilian farriery, blacksmithing, fitting, turnery, carpentry, traction engine work, care of electric light plant and of gas and oil engines, motor driving and construction, printing, carriage building, saddlery, tinsmithing, house painting, sign writing and electric wiring. A circular has been issued to the troops pointing out the difficulty of finding employment after leaving the service and the importance of possessing some technical knowledge.

Whether field batteries should consist of four or six guns is a question occupying attention in all foreign armies. A French military committee reports in favor of the French four-gun battery on account of its superior mobility. General Rohn, of the German army, argues that by reducing the German battery from a six to a four-gun basis the power accuracy and rapidity of fire of individual guns and of the battery would be greatly increased. To direct properly and control six quick-firing guns seems to him a matter of considerable difficulty. Another argument is that the four-gun quick-firing battery has at least the same power as the old six-gun battery, while it increases the facility for the supply of ammunition in action. Then, again, he thinks it may often be difficult to find suitable positions in which six guns can deploy.

The new French armored cruiser Jules Michelet, during her recent 10-hour full-power trial, developed 30,190 horsepower and a speed of 22.86 knots.

The British Army Council has under consideration a proposal to give to officers commanding units the power of withdrawing proficiency pay from non-commissioned officers, or of reducing them from the first to the second class in cases in which inferiority of professional attainments warrants such a course.

Experiments recently made with motor vehicles in Japan have demonstrated that under existing conditions, and in particular the inferior and narrow roads, the absence of trustworthy bridges, and the hilly nature of the country, power traction for military purposes can be employed only to a limited extent in Japan.

To demonstrate that on a campaign it is possible to dispense with pots, pans and cooking utensils of all kinds, and yet prepare a most palatable meal, at a recent camp of the Legion of Frontiersmen near Croydon, England, a meal as prepared in the following way: A large hole was dug in the ground and at the bottom a number of stones were placed. A wood fire was then made in the hole, and after the fire had burnt for about an hour the embers were removed and a quantity of water poured over the hot stones, on which the joint was placed, surrounded by potatoes and onions. The cabbage formed a layer on top of the meat, and over the whole was placed a damp cloth. A sack was stretched across the hole to prevent dirt entering, and the hole was then filled up with earth. The water which had been poured in produced steam, and after the joint had been left for about an hour and a half it was ready to be eaten. It was cooked to perfection, and the potatoes and cabbages were also culinary triumphs.

The gloom cast over the French Gunnery School by the disaster in the Couronne some months ago is deepened by the recent explosions on board the Latouche-Treville at Toulon, in which some fifteen men lost their lives and others are injured and lying in hospital. The Army and Navy Gazette of London says it is scarcely possible to escape the conclusion that something is gravely wrong with French guns, powders, or the way in which they are handled.

M. Pierre Baudin, in the France Militaire, discussing the recent French army maneuvers, says that the real test of military training for the men is not to be found in maneuvers on a large scale, in which it is difficult for them to interest themselves, especially in the modern conditions of an extended battlefield. The maneuvers, he finds, are, however, a training for generals and staffs.

The new French equipment, which has been under trial in the maneuvers, is of much lighter pattern than its predecessor. The great coat, which has a single row of buttons and a small hood attached to the collar, is much less heavy. The water bottle is of aluminum, and the mess tin and kettle have a capacity of one litre or three litres. The covering serves the soldier as a plate, and the new drinking cup of aluminum is screwed to the waterbottle. The pack is without framework, and contains only a shirt, a fatigue cap, a mess tin, six biscuits, and a pair of light shoes, the latter being for night use, with canvas tops and a thick sole. The pack and valise are not fastened by heavy straps pressing upon the chest. The cartridges are eighty-eight in number, distributed in three pouches, but as soon as the soldier enters the zone of fire, he receives a further supply. The general principle of the new equipment seems to be approved.

The proposals for the French naval budget for 1909 have been published. It appears that the dockyards and private yards will have at least eighty-two vessels in hand, including twenty-eight destroyers and forty-five submarines. The following vessels are expected to be completed during the year: The armored cruiser Edgard Quinet; ten destroyers, being the Glaive, Poignard and Massue, which are building in the dockyards, and the Mameluck, Voltigeur, Fantassin, Tirailleur, Lansquenet, Chasseur and Cavalier, which are in hand in private



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yards; twelve submarines, being two of the Emeraude type, two of the Pluviose type, Nos. Q73, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83, 84 and 89. A gunboat will also be completed, the Doudart de Lagrée, intended for the Yang-tse. Only thirteen vessels will be put in hand, all of them small units—seven destroyers and six submersibles. When the budget was under discussion M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, proposed to put in hand other battleships of 20,000 tons, constituting a new homogeneous squadron of six vessels, but the Ministerial Council did not sanction the proposal.

The Army and Navy Gazette (London), in announcing the decision of the British Admiralty to lend a couple of up-to-date cruisers to the Australians for training purposes, says that England could just as easily spare eight, five for Australia and three for New Zealand, to serve as a nucleus for the navy which the Australasians seem anxious to build up on their own account. The suggestion is also made that a visiting squadron of British ships, thirty-two in all, should visit the Colonists next year.

Australia having decided to manufacture her own rifles and ammunition, the Federal House of Representatives has voted a sum for the establishment of a small arm factory and a cordite factory with a maximum capacity of about 150 tons of cordite annually. The small arms factory is to be established in Lithgow, near the works where Australian iron is being produced. The machinery will be capable of producing forty-five thousand rifles a year. It is expected that both factories will be at work in about eighteen months. These preparations coinciding with the great enthusiasm over home defense aroused by the visit of the American Battleship Fleet are viewed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes.

The former custom of closing public houses (saloons) to British soldiers at maneuvers and on march was abrogated at the recent encampment at Aldershot, where Lieut. Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, in command of the operations, in orders expressed his confidence in the men's ability to behave themselves and not to indulge in excesses, and directed the suspension of the order prohibiting soldiers from entering saloons. The change from the old condition, when the soldier was compelled to live down a distrust officially pronounced, is expected to be salutary.

The King of Spain never misses an opportunity of showing how pleased he is to be honorary colonel of the 16th Lancers of Great Britain, and by playing for them the other day in a polo match against a team of his own countrymen he gave great satisfaction to the regiment. When in England some years ago his Majesty attended the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, and being elected an honorary colonel he said, "I should like to choose the regiment which did the musical ride so well this afternoon." That regiment was the 16th Lancers.

Very neat was the reply of the Earl of Dartmouth, who was taken to task by a heated critic of the new British army scheme, who asserted that it would not be

difficult to fill a large hall with military experts who do not approve Mr. Haldane's scheme. "Quite true," said Lord Dartmouth, "nor would it be difficult to fill a large hall with experts opposed to any army reform of any kind whatever." The force of this reply lies in its universality. Every free country under the sun has its plethora of military and naval critics ready to cast a stone at any plan of army or navy reform or reorganization.

British naval men are delighted to see the spread of football among the sailors and the hope is expressed that there will soon be a Navy Football Association like that of the army, although some think it would be better still if there were an Army and Navy Football Association, to strengthen camaraderie and friendship between the sister services, in harmony with the tendency of modern training toward co-operative work between the land and sea forces.

The German army dogs are so trained that when they find a dead body they set up a prolonged howling. If no one comes they take the dead man's cap or some small article, and with this in their teeth go on a hunt for their trainer, whom they lead to the spot. If the man is wounded he gives his cap to the dog, and the same object is accomplished.

The Cameron Highlanders Militia are a fine body of men physically. Not long ago five of them were going on week-end pass from Fort George to Aberdeen, Scotland. They entered a compartment, in which were already seated four young ladies. Four of them took the seat opposite, and one had to sit beside the fair ones. Just as the train was moving off a diminutive little clergyman jumped into the compartment, and seeing one side full, tried to edge himself in between two of the Highlanders. Not finding it very comfortable, he turned to the one on his right and said: "Sit up, please. You know that according to act of Parliament the seat holds five." The Highlander looked at him for a moment, and then replied: "That may be a' richt enough for your kind, sir, but shairly ye canna' blame me for no bein' constructed according to act of Parliament!"—United Service Gazette.

There is a growing demand in England for a law punishing dealers in medals, curio collectors, etc., for purchasing war medals. There has been a traffic in these for some years and it has reached a height which those with respect for the tokens of gallant service do not hesitate to term disgraceful, since it lessens the popular respect for the dignity of the distinctions and helps to bring ridicule on the service, thus indirectly causing the worst evil, injury to recruiting.

A unique institution in the British navy, more so in the past than now, is the Scripture Readers' Society. No agency for improving the welfare of the English blue-jacket has done more useful work. The society was founded in 1860, when many sailors were unable to read, so that the chief duty of the Scripture reader was to read the Bible to the men. Conditions are now changed, and the readers' duties enlarged. They are now looked upon by the naval chaplains as assistants in carrying on the spiritual work among the sailors.

The reports of the success of the Germans in conquering the air inspire an English poet to ask in the London Referee:

But how shall we take the Neptune cake  
When the fight's not on the sea?  
Admirals all for England's sake,  
Honor be yours and fame,  
But how shall we make the record break  
As the Germans play the game?  
Admirals all for England's sake,  
But I twist the verse awry,  
To ask how we are to rule the sea  
When the Germans rule the sky.

Some very interesting and highly successful signaling by the bell appliance of the Submarine Signal Co. of Boston, Mass., was done in the French navy recently. Mr. J. B. Millet, vice-president of the Submarine Signal Co. of Boston, assisted by Mr. Davison, at the request of the government, fitted the armored cruiser Léon Gambetta with one of the instruments. A corresponding bell having been fitted to the destroyer Tourmente, the Léon Gambetta, with Vice Admiral Jaureguiberry, went twelve knots out to sea, Mr. Millet, his assistant, and a group of officers being locked up in the chart room in entire ignorance of the course taken. "I had neither chart nor compass," said Mr. Millet to the New York Herald correspondent, "yet when we had steamed nine miles I heard the bell so clearly that I could detect its position at once. I told Admiral Jaureguiberry that this test was too easy and requested him to steam another two or three miles in any direction he liked. Then the vessel stopped. I was given fifteen minutes in which to set

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the course for the return, but I did not need so long. I listened to the bell, and in a very few minutes I had it less than a point out on the starboard bow. I then asked for full steam ahead. Admiral Jaureguiberry was amazed at the ease with which we picked up our position and asked me to make a further test. This time we steamed out five miles, and then the ship stopped. I was requested to find the course for the return and bring the vessel into port while shut up in the chart room with no other instrument than my telephone receiver. This I did successfully, and stopped the battleship so accurately that we brought up within two hundred yards of the destroyer. The officers following the experiments are enthusiastic, and general surprise is expressed that an invention which has been successfully employed by other countries for some time should not have been tried in France before. We expect an official report in a few days."

A correspondent explains in the Philadelphia Press the wide bottoms of the trouser-legs of sailors' uniforms. He says the custom originated in the tie of sails when men-of-war had fore, main and mizzen tops (mast) men, etc. When the watch was relieved and the men turned in to their hammocks all the clothing they were allowed to take off was their sea boots, which had to stand in a certain place at the head of the hammocks, and the trousers were cut wide so that there would be no delay in pulling the boots on when the "bosun" piped all hands to save ship in case of coming storm, or on any other occasion when all hands were wanted at their stations. The custom is still kept up by most navies. A more generally accepted version of its origin is that the sailors' trousers are cut bell-shaped in order that they may be more readily pulled up over the thighs in order to leave the lower leg bare in washing decks, landing from small boats, and other wet work.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon report the following patents granted during the week ending Sept. 29, 1908: Life-boat, Robert D. Mayo; appliance for releasing boats, Charles L. Bevins; cartridge loading machine, William I. Donaldson; smokeless explosive, Modesto Abelli; art of producing gelatinized nitro-cellulose explosives, George H. Wadsworth; clasp for fastening firearms to supports, Herman Renfors and Robert Lindgren; life-preserved, Henry P. Thorn; projectile-loading, George W. Gentieu; guard for channeled marine vessels, Leon Dion.

"The Japanese will sink it," said the French.  
"The ships will be worn out and return useless," said the Germans.

Of course they were talking about the American Fleet, and everybody was worried. This was while Rear Admiral Evans was still in charge, and it was thought best to break the news to him gently.

The message he wagged back has leaked out of the naval files. "If those foreign guys know so much," it ran, "ask them what to do with a case of rheumatic goot."—Judge.

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